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*The Indian and the British Officer.*

[See page 174.]

**COBB'S**  
**JUVENILE READER,**

**NO. 3,**

2397  
CONTAINING

INTERESTING, HISTORICAL, MORAL, AND INSTRUCT

**READING LESSONS,**

COMPOSED OF WORDS OF

GREATER NUMBER OF SYLLA

AND MORE DIFFICULTY IN NOS. 1, AND

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH AUTHORS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR

DESIGNED

FOR THE USE OF LARGER CHILDREN

IN

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.

---

**BY LYMAN COBB,**

AUTHOR OF THE SPELLING-BOOK, AND SCHOOL DICTIONARY.

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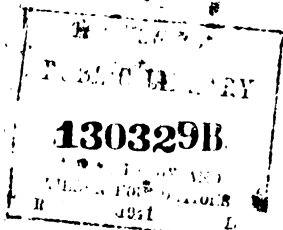
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**1839.**

ESTD



*strict of New York, ss.*

**EMBERED**, That on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1831, a year of the Independence of the United States of America, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit :

enile Reader, No. 3; containing interesting, historical, instructive reading lessons, composed of words of a greater value than the Lessons in Nos. 1, and 2; and a greater position, both in prose and poetry, selected from the best American and English authors. To which are prefixed on the Principles of Good Reading. Designed for children, in families and schools. By Lyman Cobb, Writing-Book, and School Dictionary."

by the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Authors and proprietors of such copies, and to extend the term of such protection." And also to an Act, entitled, "An Act, entitled, an Act for the encouragement of the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors of such copies, during the times therein mentioning the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving historical and other prints."

**FRED. J. BETTS,**

*Clerk of the Southern District of New York.*

## PREFACE.

---

THE Author has long considered that a series of elementary Reading-Books, which shall contain a greater variety of subjects, better adapted to the capacities and tastes of children than any now in use, would be an acquisition to our already extended list of Class-Books.

Works designed for instructing children in reading, should treat of such subjects as are within the range of their experience, pleasing to their imaginations, and chaste and progressive in style and matter; for, it must be obvious to every reflecting mind, that the rudiments of correct reading are more likely to be acquired when the subject and language are easily understood by the child, than when these are above his comprehension. But while the subject matter should be within the reach of the child's capacity, care should likewise be taken that it be of a useful and moral tendency. The practice of giving children dialogues between wolves and sheep, cats and mice, &c. &c., often met with in elementary Reading-Books, containing statements and details of things which never did, and which never can take place, is as destructive of truth and morality, as it is contrary to the principles of nature and philosophy.

In preparing these numbers, great pains have been taken so to arrange the different lessons, as to lead the child by a regular gradation from easy to difficult reading, to adapt the subjects to his advancement, and to place before him such matter, and such only, as shall convey to the juvenile mind correct views, and just principles of morality. It has also been the particular aim of the Author, to exhibit, in the course of the lessons, all the words of variable or doubtful orthography, in the English language.

No. 1. contains short and easy lessons, in which there are no words of more than two syllables, and the language, it is humbly believed, is adapted to the capacity of ordinary children. The first eleven lessons contain words of one syllable only: the remaining forty-seven, words of one and two syllables.

No. 2. contains lessons composed of words of one, two, and three syllables, and No. 3. of a greater number of syllables, and a greater variety of composition, both in prose and poetry, selected from the writings of the best American and English authors.

It is not from motives of ambition that these numbers are offered to the publick, but from a desire to benefit the cause of elementary instruction; and, with those engaged in the business of teaching, it is believed this will be a sufficient apology.

LYMAN COBB.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1831.

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## TO TEACHERS.

The practice of teaching a child to read before he is familiar with the orthography and pronunciation of words, is productive of great injury, and tends to retard rather than facilitate correct reading. No person should attempt to read until he is able to call or pronounce, at sight, the words most commonly met with in composition; and, this can be more easily acquired by reading words in a judicious and analogical classification in a Spelling-Book, than in detached reading lessons.

The Author has already published a small or "*First Book*," and a "*Spelling-Book*," in which all the words in general use are arranged in classes according to the peculiar vowel and consonant sounds, and calculated to render easy and familiar, the principles of Walker's system of pronunciation. To these works, he begs leave to refer those who may use these numbers; and, he would respectfully suggest the propriety of accustoming the child to pronounce the words in the spelling lessons, without naming the letters, until he shall be quite familiar with them, a practice which will tend greatly to facilitate his reading, by enabling him to associate the pronunciation of words with the characters which compose them, to render his enunciation clear and distinct, and free him from those embarrassments which too frequently terminate in a confirmed habit of stammering. This practice the Author pursued for years while engaged in the business of teaching with results entirely satisfactory; and his experience imboldens him to recommend it to those intrusted with the instruction of youth.

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# INTRODUCTION.

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## OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRINCIPLES OF GOOD READING.

Part of reading with propriety, and speaking gracefully, is of so much utility and importance to man, in the various ~~partments~~ of society, that it is greatly to be regretted so necessary a part of education should be almost totally neglected. That a general inability to read and speak with elegance prevails, is fully evinced both from private and publick performances. The source from which this incapacity arises, is either natural or artificial.

To read with propriety is a pleasing and important attainment, productive of improvement both to the understanding and the heart. It is essential to a complete reader, that he minutely perceive the ideas, and enter into the feelings of the author, whose sentiments he professes to repeat; for how is it possible to represent clearly to others, what we have but faint or inaccurate conceptions of ourselves?

That the cause of bad reading and speaking is not natural, will appear evident by considering, that there are few persons, if any, who, in private discourse, do not deliver their sentiments with propriety and force, whenever they speak in earnest. Here, then, is an unerring standard fixed for reading and speaking justly and forcibly; which is, to adopt the same easy and natural mode to read and speak publickly, as we use in private conversation.

This natural mode would certainly be adopted, were we not, in early life, taught a different way, with tones and cadences, different from those which are used in common conversation; and this artificial method is substituted instead of the natural one, in all performances at school, as well as in reading. To correct, in some degree, this artificial manner, it will be necessary to unfold the real sources of our errors and faults in the art

of reading; partly arising from the ignorance of instructors, and partly from defects and imperfections in the very art of writing itself.

The principal objects to be attained by reading are three: 1. To acquire knowledge. 2. To assist the memory to retain this knowledge, when acquired; and, 3. To communicate it to others. The first two are answered by silent reading; but to communicate knowledge to others, loud reading is necessary. The structure of written language has been sufficiently regarded to answer the ends of acquiring knowledge and assisting the memory; but this written language is by no means calculated to answer the ends of reading aloud, as it contains no visible marks, or articles, which are essential to a just delivery.

Had the art of writing a sufficient number of marks and signs, to point out the variety of tones and cadences, the art of reading with propriety at sight, might be rendered as easy and as singing at sight. But as the art of writing will never admit such a change, it is essential to point out how the art of reading may be improved, while that of writing continues in its present state.

The general sources of that impropriety and badness of reading, which generally prevails, are the unskilfulness of masters, who teach rudiments of reading; the erroneous manner which the young scholar adopts, through the negligence of the master in not correcting small faults at first; bad habits gained by imitating particular persons, in a certain tone or chant in reading, which is regularly transmitted from one class to another. It often happens, that reading is made too mechanical. If the words be properly pronounced, and attention be paid to the stops, and the parts of the sentence put together with tolerable propriety, the teacher rests satisfied, though the understanding has been wholly unemployed. Besides these, there is one fundamental error in the common method of teaching children to read, which gives a wrong bias, and leads the pupil ever after blindfold from the right path, under the guidance of false rules.

Instead of supplying by oral instruction and habit, any deficiency of error, which may be in the art of writing, with respect to the pauses, and the rests of the voice, masters are negligent in perfecting their pupils in the right use of them, and, in their mode of instruction, have laid down false rules, by the government of which, it is impossible to read naturally.

The art of pointing, in its present state, has reference to nothing but the grammatical construction of sentences, or to the different proportion of pauses in point of time; through want of

others, however, masters have used the stops as marks of tones also. That they can not answer this end is certain, for the tones preceding pauses and rests in discourse, are numerous and various, according to the sense of the words, the emotions of the mind, or the exertions of fancy; each of which would require a distinct, and can not be represented by so small a number as four or five, which are used as stops. The masters have given what they call proper tones to their pupils in reading, by annexing artificial tones to the stops, which no way correspond to those which are used in discourse. The comma, semicolon, and colon, are pronounced in the same tone; and only differ in point of time, as two or three to one; while the period is marked by a different tone. The one consists in a uniform elevation, and the other in a uniform depression of the voice, which occasions that disagreeable monotony, which so generally prevails in reading, and which destroys all propriety and force in speaking.

Here, then, is the chief source of that unnatural manner of reading, which necessarily defeats all elegance and gracefulness in private and publick reading and speaking, for the sight of the stops as naturally excites the tones which the pupil was early taught to associate with them, as the sight of the words excites their pronunciation; and thus the habit of reading will only serve to confirm him in the faulty manner which he has acquired.

To give rules for the management of the voice in reading, by which the necessary pauses, emphasis, and tones, may be discovered and put in practice, is not possible. After all the directions that can be offered on these points, much will remain to be taught by the living instructor: much will be attainable by no other means than the force of example influencing the imitative powers of the learner. Some rules and principles on these heads will, however, be found useful, to prevent erroneous and vicious modes of utterance; to give the young reader some taste of the subject; and to assist him in acquiring a just and accurate mode of delivery. The observations which we have to make, for these purposes, may be comprised under the following heads: PROPER LOUDNESS OF VOICE; DISTINCTNESS; SLOWNESS; PROPRIETY OF PRONUNCIATION; EMPHASIS; TONES; PAUSES; and MODE OF READING VERSE.

#### PROPER LOUDNESS OF VOICE.

The first attention of every person who reads to others, doubtless, must be, to make himself be heard by all those to whom he reads. He must endeavour to fill with his voice the space occupied by the company. This power of voice, it may be thought,

is wholly a natural talent. It is, in a great measure, the gift of nature; but it may receive considerable assistance from art. Much depends, for this purpose, on the proper pitch and management of the voice. Every person has three pitches in his voice; the HIGH, the MIDDLE, and the LOW one. The high, is that which he uses in calling aloud to some person at a distance. The low is, when he approaches to a whisper. The middle is, that which he employs in common conversation, and which he should generally use in reading to others. For it is a great mistake to imagine that one must take the highest pitch of his voice, in order to be well heard in a large company. This is confounding two things which are different, loudness or strength of sound, with the key or note on which we speak. There is a variety of sound within the compass of each key. A speaker may therefore render his voice louder, without altering the key; and we shall always be able to give most body, most persevering force of sound, to that pitch of voice, to which, in conversation, we are accustomed. Whereas, by setting out on our highest pitch or key, we certainly allow ourselves less compass, and are likely to strain our voice before we have done. We shall fatigue ourselves, and read with pain; and whenever a person speaks with pain to himself, he is always heard with pain by his audience. Let us therefore give the voice full strength and swell of sound; but always pitch it on our ordinary speaking key. It should be a constant rule never to utter a greater quantity of voice than we can afford without pain to ourselves, and without any extraordinary effort. As long as we keep within these bounds, the other organs of speech will be at liberty to discharge their several offices with ease; and we shall always have our voice under command. But whenever we transgress these bounds, we give up the reins, and have no longer any management of it. It is a useful rule, too, in order to be well heard, to cast our eye on some of the most distant persons in the company, and to consider ourselves as reading to them. We naturally and mechanically utter our words with such a degree of strength, as to make ourselves be heard by the person whom we address, provided he is within the reach of our voice. As this is the case in conversation, it will hold also in reading to others. But let us remember, that in reading, as well as in conversation, it is possible to offend by speaking too loud. This extreme hurts the ear, by making the voice come upon it in rumbling, indistinct masses.

By the habit of reading, when young, in a loud and vehement manner, the voice becomes fixed in a strained and unnatural key; and is rendered incapable of that variety of elevation and

depression which constitutes the true harmony of utterance, and affords ease to the reader, and pleasure to the audience. This unnatural pitch of the voice, and disagreeable monotony, are most observable in persons who were taught to read in large rooms; who were accustomed to stand at too great a distance, when reading to their teachers; whose instructors were very imperfect in their hearing; or who were taught by persons that considered loud expression as the chief requisite in forming a good reader. These are circumstances which demand the serious attention of every one to whom the education of youth is committed.

#### DISTINCTNESS.

In the next place, to being well heard and clearly understood, distinctness of articulation contributes more than mere loudness of sound. The quantity of sound necessary to fill even a large space, is smaller than is commonly imagined; and, with distinct articulation, a person with a weak voice will make it reach farther, than the strongest voice can reach without it. To this, therefore, every reader ought to pay great attention. He must give every sound which he utters, its due proportion; and make every syllable, and even every letter in the word which he pronounces, be heard distinctly; without slurring, whispering, or suppressing any of the proper sounds.

An accurate knowledge of the simple, elementary sounds of the language, and a facility in expressing them, are so necessary to distinctness of expression, that if the learner's attainments are, in this respect, imperfect, (and many there are in this situation,) it will be incumbent on his teacher to carry him back to these primary articulations, and to suspend his progress till he become perfectly master of them. It will be in vain to press him forward, with the hope of forming a good reader, if he can not completely articulate every elementary sound of the language.

#### DUE DEGREE OF SLOWNESS.

In order to express ourselves distinctly, moderation is requisite with regard to the speed of pronouncing. Precipitancy of speech confounds all articulation, and all meaning. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that there may be also an extreme on the opposite side. It is obvious that a lifeless, drawling manner of reading, which allows the minds of the hearers to be always out-running the speaker, must render every such performance insipid and fatiguing. But the extreme of reading too fast is much more common, and requires the more to be guarded against, beca-

when it has grown into a habit, few errors are more difficult to be corrected. To pronounce with a proper degree of slowness, and with full and clear articulation, is necessary to be studied by all, who wish to become good readers; and it can not be too much recommended to them. Such a pronunciation gives weight and dignity to the subject. It is a great assistance to the voice, by the pauses and rests which it allows the reader more easily to make; and it enables the reader to swell all his sounds, both with more force and more harmony.

#### PROPRIETY OF PRONUNCIATION.

After the fundamental attentions to the pitch and management of the voice, to distinct articulation, and to a proper degree of slowness of speech, what the young reader must, in the next place, study, is propriety of pronunciation; or, giving to every word which he utters, that sound which the best usage of the language appropriates to it, in opposition to broad, vulgar, affected, or provincial pronunciation. This is requisite both for reading intelligibly, and for reading with correctness and ease. Instructions concerning this article may be best given by the teacher. But there is one observation, which it may not be improper here to make. In the English language, every word which consists of more syllables than one, has one accented syllable. The accents rest sometimes on the vowel, sometimes on the consonant. The genius of the language requires the voice to mark that syllable by a stronger percussion, and to pass more slightly over the rest. Now, after we have learned the proper seats of these accents, it is an important rule, to give every word just the same accent in reading as in common discourse. Many persons err in this respect. When they read to others, and with solemnity, they pronounce the syllables in a different manner from what they do at other times. They dwell upon them and protract them; they multiply accents on the same word; from a mistaken notion, that it gives gravity and importance to their subject, and adds to the energy of their delivery. Whereas this is one of the greatest faults that can be committed in pronunciation: it makes what is called a pompous or mouthing manner; and gives an artificial, affected air to reading, which detracts greatly both from its agreeableness and its impression.

Sheridan and Walker have published dictionaries, for ascertaining the true and best pronunciation of the words of our language. By attentively consulting them, particularly "Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," the young reader will be much assisted

in his endeavours to attain a correct pronunciation of the words belonging to the English language.

### EMPHASIS.

By emphasis is meant a full and stronger sound of voice, by which we distinguish some word or words, on which we design to lay particular stress, and to show how they affect the rest of the sentence. Sometimes the emphatick words must be distinguished by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a particular stress. On the right management of the emphasis depends the life of pronunciation. If no emphasis be placed on any words, not only is discourse rendered heavy and lifeless, but the meaning left often ambiguous. If the emphasis be placed wrong, we pervert and confound the meaning wholly.

Emphasis may be divided into the SUPERIOUR and the INFERIOUR emphasis. The superiour emphasis determines the meaning of a sentence, with reference to something said before, presupposed by the author as general knowledge, or removes an ambiguity, where a passage may have more senses than one. The inferiour emphasis enforces, graces, and enlivens, but does not fix, the meaning of any passage. The words to which this latter emphasis is given, are, in general, such as seem the most important in the sentence, or, on other accounts, to merit this distinction. The following passage will serve to exemplify the superiour emphasis :

“ Of man’s first disobedience, and the fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world, and all our wo,” &c.  
“ Sing heavenly muse !”

Supposing that originally other beings, besides men, had disobeyed the commands of the Almighty, and that the circumstance were well known to us, there would fall an emphasis upon the word *man’s* in the first line ; and hence it would read thus :

“ Of *man’s* first disobedience, and the fruit,” &c.

But if it were a notorious truth, that mankind had transgressed in a peculiar manner more than once, the emphasis would fall on *first* ; and the line be read,

“ Of man’s *first* disobedience,” &c.

Again, admitting death (as was really the case) to have been an unheard of and dreadful punishment, brought upon man in



consequence of his transgression ; on that supposition the third line would be read,

" Brought *death* into the world," &c.

But if we were to suppose that mankind knew there was such an evil as death in other regions, though the place they inhabited had been free from it till their transgression, the line would run thus :

" Brought death into the *world*," &c.

The superiour emphasis finds place in the following short sentence, which admits of four distinct meanings, each of which is ascertained by the emphasis only :

" Do you ride to town to-day ?"

The superiour emphasis, in reading as in speaking, must be determined entirely by the sense of the passage, and always made alike ; but as to the inferiour emphasis, taste alone seems to have the right of fixing its situation and quantity.

Among the number of persons who have had proper opportunities of learning to read, in the best manner it is now taught, very few could be selected, who, in a given instance, would use the inferiour emphasis alike, either as to place or quantity.

As emphasis often falls on words in different parts of the same sentence, so it is frequently required to be continued with a little variation, on two, and sometimes more words together. The following sentences exemplify both the parts of this position : " If you seek to make one rich, study not to increase his stores, but to diminish his desires." " The Mexican figures, or picture writing, represent things, not words : they exhibit images to the eye, not ideas to the understanding."

Some sentences are so full and comprehensive, that almost every word is emphatical : as, " Ye hills and dales, ye rivers, woods, and plains !" or, as that pathetick expostulation in the prophecy of Ezekiel, " Why will ye die !"

Emphasis, besides its other offices, is the great regulator of quantity. Though the quantity of our syllables is fixed, in words separately pronounced, yet it is mutable, when these words are arranged in sentences ; the long being changed into short, the short into long, according to the importance of the word with regard to meaning. Emphasis also, in particular cases, alters the seat of the accent. This is demonstrable from the following examples. " He shall increase, but I shall decrease." " There is a difference between giving and forgiving."

'In this species of composition, *plausibility* is much more essential than *probability*.' In these examples, the emphasis requires the accent to be placed on syllables, to which it does not commonly belong.

In order to acquire a proper management of the emphasis, the great rule to be given, is, that the reader study to attain a just conception of the force and spirit of the sentiments which he is to pronounce. For to lay the emphasis with exact propriety, is a constant exercise of good sense and attention. It is far from being an inconsiderable attainment. It is one of the most decisive trials of a true and just taste; and must arise from feeling delicately ourselves, and from judging accurately of what is fittest to strike the feelings of others.

There is one error, against which it is particularly proper to caution the learner, namely; that of multiplying emphatical words too much, and using the emphasis indiscriminately. It is only by a prudent reserve and distinction in the use of them, that we can give them any weight. If they recur too often; if a reader attempts to render every thing he expresses of high importance, by a multitude of strong emphases, we soon learn to pay little regard to them. To crowd every sentence with emphatical words, is like crowding all the pages of a book with Italick characters, which, as to the effect, is just the same as to use no such distinctions at all.

#### TONES.

Tones are different both from emphasis and pauses; consisting in the notes or variations of sound which we employ in the expression of our sentiments. Emphasis affects particular words and phrases, with a degree of tone or inflection of voice; but tones, peculiarly so called, affect sentences, paragraphs, and sometimes even the whole of a discourse.

To show the use and necessity of tones, we need only observe, that the mind, in communicating its ideas, is in a constant state of activity, emotion, or agitation, from the different effects which those ideas produce in the speaker.

The limits of this introduction do not admit of examples to illustrate the variety of tones belonging to the different passions and emotions. We shall, however, select one, which is extracted from the beautiful lamentation of David over Saul and Jonathan, and which will, in some degree, elucidate what has been said on this subject. "The beauty of Israel is slain upon the high places; how are the mighty fallen! Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon; lest the daugh-

ters of the Philistines rejoice; lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph. Ye mountains of Gilboa, let there be no dew or rain upon you, or fields of offerings; for there the shield of the mighty was vilely cast away; the shield of Saul, as though he had not been anointed with oil." The first of these divisions expresses sorrow and lamentation: therefore the note is low. The next contains a spirited command, and should be pronounced much higher. The other sentence, in which he makes a pathetick address to the mountains where his friends had been slain, must be expressed in a note quite different from the former two; not so low as the first, or so high as the second, in a manly, firm, and yet plaintive tone.

But when we recommend to readers an attention to the tone and language of emotions, we must be understood to do it with proper limitation. Moderation is necessary in this point, as it is in other things. For when reading becomes strictly imitative, it assumes a theatrical manner, and must be highly improper, as well as give offence to the hearers; because it is inconsistent with that delicacy and modesty which are indispensable on such occasions. The speaker who delivers his own emotions must be supposed to be more vivid and animated, than would be proper in the person who relates them at second hand.

We shall conclude with the following rule, for the tones that indicate the passions and emotions. "In reading, let all your tones of expression be borrowed from those of common speech, but, in some degree, more faintly characterized. Let those tones which signify any disagreeable passion of the mind, be still more faint than those which indicate agreeable emotions; and, on all occasions, preserve yourselves from being so far affected with the subject, as to be able to proceed through it, with that easy and masterly manner, which has its good effects in this, as well as in every other art."

#### PAUSES OR STOPS.

Pauses or rests, in speaking or reading, are a total cessation of the voice, during a perceptible, and, in many cases, a measurable space of time. Pauses are equally necessary to the speaker and the hearer. To the speaker, that he may take breath, without which he can not proceed far in delivery; and that he may, by these temporary rests, relieve the organs of speech, which otherwise would be soon tired by continued action: to the hearer, that the ear also may be relieved from the fatigue, which it would otherwise endure from a continuity of sound; and that

the understanding may have sufficient time to mark the distinction of sentences, and their several members.

There are two kinds of pauses ; first, emphatical pauses, and next, such as mark the distinction of the sense. An emphatical pause is made, after something has been said of great importance, and on which the speaker desires to fix the hearer's attention. Such pauses have the same effect as a strong emphasis, and are subject to the same rules, especially that of not using them too frequently.

But the most frequent and the principal use of pauses, is to mark the divisions of the sense, and at the same time to allow the reader to draw his breath ; and the proper and delicate adjustment of such pauses is one of the most nice and difficult articles of delivery. In all reading, the management of the breath requires a great deal of care, so as not to oblige us to divide words from each other, which have so intimate a connexion, that they ought to be pronounced with the same breath, and without the least separation.

Pauses in reading and publick speaking, must be governed by the same manner in which we utter ourselves in ordinary, sensible conversation, and not upon the stiff, artificial manner, which we acquire from reading books according to the common punctuation. The points in printing are far from marking all the pauses which ought to be used in speaking. A formal attention to those resting places, has been the cause of a tedious monotony, by leading the reader to a similar tone at every stop, and a uniform cadence at every period.

To render pauses pleasing and expressive, they must not only be used in the right place, but also accompanied with a proper tone of voice, by which the nature of these pauses are intimated. Sometimes it is only a slight and simple suspension of voice that is proper ; sometimes a degree of cadence in the voice is required ; and sometimes that peculiar tone and cadence, which denote the sentence to be finished. In all these cases, we are to regulate ourselves, by attending to the same manner, in which nature teaches us to speak, when engaged in real and earnest discourse with others.

It is a general rule, that the suspending pause should be used when the sense is incomplete ; and the closing one, when it is finished. But there are phrases, in which, although the sense is not completed, the voice takes the closing, rather than the suspending pause ; and others, in which the sentence finishes by the pause of suspension.

Nothing is more destructive to energy and propriety than the habit of confounding the closing pause, with that fall of the voice, or cadence, with which many readers uniformly finish a sentence. The tones and inflections of the voice, at the close of a sentence, should be varied according to the general nature of the discourse, and the particular construction and meaning of the sentence. In plain narrative and argumentation, attention to the manner in which we relate a fact, or maintain an argument, in conversation, will show, that it is frequently more proper to raise the voice than to fall it, at the end of a sentence.

In pathetick pieces, especially those of the plaintive, tender, or solemn kind, the tone of the passion will often require a still greater cadence of the voice. The best method of correcting a uniform cadence, is frequently to read select sentences, in which antitheses are introduced, and argumentative pieces, or such as abound with interrogatives, or earnest exclamations.

#### MANNER OF READING VERSE.

When we are reading verse, there is a peculiar difficulty in making the pauses justly. The difficulty arises from the melody of verse, which dictates to the ear pauses or rests of its own: and to adjust and compound these properly with the pauses of the sense, so as neither to hurt the ear, nor offend the understanding, is so very nice a matter, that it is no wonder we so seldom meet with good readers of poetry. There are two kinds of pauses that belong to the melody of verse: one is, the pause at the end of the line; and the other, the caesural pause in or near the middle of it. With regard to the pause at the end of the line, which marks that strain or verse to be finished, rhyme renders this always sensible, and in some measure compels us to observe it in our pronunciation. In respect to blank verse, we ought also to read it so as to make every line sensible to the ear: for what is the use of melody, or for what end has the poet composed in verse, if, in reading his lines, we suppress his numbers, by omitting the final pause, and degrade them, by our pronunciation, into mere prose? At the same time that we attend to this pause, every appearance of sing-song and tone must be carefully guarded against. The close of the line where it makes no pause in the meaning, ought not to be marked by such a tone as is used in finishing a sentence; but, without either fall or elevation of the voice, it should be denoted only by so slight a suspension of sound, as may distinguish the passage from one line to another, without injuring the meaning.

# THE STOPS OR POINTS, AND OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

The use of punctuation is designed, first, to assist the reader to discern the grammatical construction, and next, to regulate his pronunciation. The several stops, as they are used in writing and printing, shall be mentioned, with particular reference, however, to the preceding observations on the pauses or stops.

A comma [ , ] denoting, especially in long sentences, a little elevation of the voice, is the shortest pause, at which the reader's voice should stop the time of pronouncing one syllable.

A semicolon [ ; ] denoting, for the most part, an evenness of the voice, at which the reader's voice should stop the time of pronouncing two syllables.

A colon [ : ] marks a little depression of the voice, at which the reader's voice should stop the time of pronouncing four syllables.

A period [ . ] is a full stop, denoting a greater depression of the voice, than the colon, at which the reader's voice should stop the time of pronouncing six syllables.

A note of interrogation [ ? ] shows that a question is asked, and the end of the sentence preceding it should be read with a raised or elevated tone of voice, except when a question is asked, by who, which, what, how, why, when, where, wherefore, which sentences should be read with a depression of the voice at the end of them.

A note of exclamation [ ! ] is a mark of wonder, surprise, or admiration. The reader's voice should stop as long at a note of exclamation and interrogation, as at a colon.

A hyphen [ - ] is used in connecting compound words; and, it is used when a word is divided, and the former part of the word is written at the end of one line, and the latter part of it at the beginning of another. In this case, it should always be placed at the end of the first line.

The best and easiest rule for dividing the syllables in spelling, is to divide them as they are naturally divided in a right pronunciation.

A parenthesis [ ( ) ] includes something explanatory, which, if omitted, would not obscure the sense. The words included in a parenthesis, should be read with a weaker tone of voice than the rest of the sentence.

An apostrophe [ ' ] is used to show the possessive case, as, a

man's property. It is likewise used to show that some letter or letters are omitted, as, lov'd for loved, 'tis for it is, &c.

An asterisk [ \* ], obelisk [ † ], parallels [ || ], and many other marks, are used to direct the reader to some note or remark in the margin or at the bottom of a page.

A caret [ ^ ] is used to show that some letter or word has been omitted through mistake. In this case, the letter or word should be inserted above the line, and the caret under it; thus, maner;  
her  
loved her for modesty and virtue.

A quotation [ " " ] is two inverted commas, placed at the beginning of a passage, which is quoted from some other author, and two apostrophes, placed at the conclusion of it; as, "The proper study of mankind is man."

A section [ § ] is used to divide a discourse or chapter into less parts.

An index or hand [ ¶ ] points out a remarkable passage, or something that requires particular attention.

A paragraph [ ¶ ] denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The crotchets [ ] include a word or sentence which is intended to exemplify the foregoing sentence; or which is intended to supply some deficiency, or rectify some mistake.

An ellipsis [ — ] is used when some letters in a word are omitted; as, k—g for king: it is also used to denote an uncertain pause only; then it is called a dash.

A brace [ { } ] is used to connect several lines or words together.

A diaeresis [ .. ] is put over the latter of two vowels, to show that they belong to two distinct syllables; thus, Creator.

We shall close these rules and observations, by a remark of considerable importance to young persons who are desirous of learning to read well. Few rules on the subject are intelligible to children, unless illustrated by the voice of a competent instructor. They should, therefore, pay great attention to the manner in which their teacher, and other persons of approved skill, perform the business of reading. They should observe their mode of pronouncing the words, placing the emphasis, making the pauses, managing the voice, and adapting it to the various subjects they read; and, in all these respects, endeavour to imitate them as nearly as possible.

**COBB'S**

**JUVENILE READER.**

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**SELECT SENTENCES.**

1. We complain of the shortness of time, and yet have much more than we know what to do with ; for our lives are spent either in doing nothing at all, in doing nothing to the purpose, or else, in doing nothing that we ought to do.

2. That friendship which makes the least noise, is often the most useful ; and a prudent friend is generally of more service than a zealous one.

3. It costs more to revenge injuries than to bear them.

4. Let us not expect too much pleasure in this life : no situation is exempt from trouble.

5. Pity the sorrows and sufferings of the poor. Disdain not to enter their wretched abodes, or to listen to their moving lamentations.

6. Deliberate with caution, but act with decision.

7. Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well ; but it is impossible to do any thing well without attention.



## LIGHT.

1. **LIGHT** is that ethereal agent or matter which makes objects perceptible to the sense of seeing, but the particles of which are separately invisible.

2. It is now generally believed that light is a fluid, or real matter, existing independent of other substances, with properties peculiar to itself.

3. Its velocity is astonishing, as it passes through a space of nearly twelve millions of miles in a minute.

4. Light, when decomposed, is found to consist of rays differently coloured ; as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. These are the seven primary, or original colours.

5. The sun is the principal source of light in the solar system ; but light is also emitted from bodies ignited, or in combustion, and is reflected from enlightened bodies, as the moon.

6. Light is also emitted from certain putrefying substances. It is usually united with heat, but it exists also independent of it.

7. Light shows us the things which are about us, and gives them colour. The things that can be seen, are visible ; those that can not be seen, are invisible.

8. When light comes straight to our eyes, it is direct ; the light from the candle is direct.

9. When light comes through any substance, it is refracted ; the light which comes through the glass window, is refracted, or broken, because it is

divided ; part of the light is on the outside of the window, and part on the inside ; the window breaks, or divides the light.

10. When light falls upon a substance, and does not go through it, it is reflected, or turned back. When a candle is held to one side of a looking-glass, the light can not be seen on the other. The quicksilver on one side of the glass, prevents the light from going through it ; the light is reflected.

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## OIL.

1. OIL is an unctuous substance expressed or drawn from several animal and vegetable substances.

2. The distinctive characters of oil are inflammability, fluidity, and that it is insoluble in water.

3. Oils are fixed or fat, and volatile or essential.

4. They have a smooth feel, and most of them have little taste or smell.

5. Animal oil is found in all animal substances.

6. Vegetable oils are produced by expression, infusion, or distillation.

7. Oils which may become solid, like tallow, which is the fat of animals, are concrete oils. Heat makes oils liquid.

8. Oil which is burnt in lamps to light houses and streets, is found in the whale.

9. Men go out in shios to catch whales. They

take with them harpoons, with which they catch them. A harpoon is a large spear or bearded dart, which is fastened to a rope.

10. When a whale swims near the ship, the men fasten one end of the rope which has the harpoon fastened to the other end, and throw the harpoon with great force at the whale, which sticks fast into him.

11. The flesh of the whale is then cut in pieces and the oil taken from it.

12. The head matter of a certain species of whale, is called spermaceti oil. Of this matter are made candles, of a beautiful white colour..

13. Many plants produce oil. Castor oil is the oil of a plant of the West Indies, which grows to the height of twenty feet, in one season.

14. The oil is obtained from the nuts or seeds by expression or decoction.

15. That obtained by decoction is preferred, as less liable to become rancid, being free from the mucilage and acrid matter, which are mixed with the oil when expressed. Castor oil is much used in medicine.

16. Olive oil is expressed from the fruit of the olive-tree, which grows in the south of Europe. It is sometimes called sweet oil; and, it is eaten upon salad, and many other things.

17. There are springs of oil, in Asia, which is of a dark colour, like molasses.

18. The seed of the plant called flax, contains oil, generally called linseed oil, with which painters mix their paint.

19. There is a fine oil in aromattick plants, which contains the smell or odour of the plant. This is called essential oil. Perfumes, or essences, contain this oil.

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### LAMPBLACK.

1. LAMPBLACK is a fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning pitch or resinous substances, in a chimney terminating in a cone of cloth.

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### TURPENTINE.

1. TURPENTINE is a transparent resinous substance, flowing naturally or by incision from several species of trees, as from the pine, fir, &c.

2. Common turpentine is of about the consistence of honey ; but there are several varieties.

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### MOCCASIN.

1. A MOCCASIN is a shoe or cover for the foot, made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a sole, and ornamented on the upper side.

2. The moccasin is the customary shoe worn by the native Indians.

## THE TWINS.

1. DURING the period of the war of the revolution, there resided, in the western part of Massachusetts, a farmer, by the name of Stedman. He was a man of substance, descended from a very respectable English family, well educated, distinguished for great firmness of character in general, and alike remarkable, for inflexible integrity and steadfast loyalty to his king.

2. Such was the reputation he sustained, that, even when the most violent antipathies against royalism swayed the community, it was still admitted on all hands, that farmer Stedman, though a tory, was honest in his opinions, and firmly believed them to be right.

3. The period came when Burgoyne was advancing from the north. It was a time of great anxiety with both the friends and foes of the revolution, and one which called forth their highest exertions. The patriotick militia flocked to the standard of Gates and Stark, while many of the tories resorted to the quarters of Burgoyne and Baum. Among the latter was Stedman.

4. He had no sooner decided it to be his duty, than he took a kind farewell of his wife, a woman of uncommon beauty, gave his children, a twin boy and girl, a long embrace, then mounted his horse, and departed. He joined himself to the unfortunate expedition of Baum, and was taken, with other prisoners of war, by the victorious Stark.

5. He made no attempt to conceal his name or character, which were both soon discovered, and he was accordingly committed to prison as a traitor. The jail, in which he was confined, was in the western part of Massachusetts, and nearly in a ruinous condition.

6. The farmer was one night awaked from his sleep, by several persons in his room. "Come," said they, "you can now regain your liberty: we have made a breach in the prison, through which you can escape."

7. To their astonishment, Stedman utterly refused to leave his prison. In vain they expostulated with him; in vain they represented to him that his life was at stake.

8. His answer was, that he was a true man, and a subject of King George; and he would not creep out of a hole at night, and sneak away from the rebels, to save his neck from the gallows. Finding it altogether fruitless to attempt to move him, his friends left him, with some expressions of spleen.

9. The time at length arrived for the trial of the prisoner. The distance to the place where the court was sitting was about sixty miles. Stedman remarked to the sheriff, when he came to attend him, that it would save some expense and inconvenience, if he could be permitted to go alone, and on foot.

10. "And suppose," said the sheriff, "that you should prefer your safety to your honour, and leave me to seek you in the British camp?" "I

had thought," said the farmer, reddening with indignation, "that I was speaking to one who knew me."

11. "I do know you, indeed," said the sheriff; "I spoke but in jest; you shall have your way. Go, and on the third day I shall expect to see you at S——." The farmer departed, and, at the appointed time, he placed himself in the hands of the sheriff.

12. I was now engaged as his counsel. Stedman insisted, before the court, upon telling his whole story; and, when I would have taken advantage of some technical points, he sharply rebuked me, and told me that he had not employed me to prevaricate, but only to assist him in telling the truth.

13. I had never seen such a display of simple integrity. It was affecting to witness his love of holy, unvarnished truth, elevating him above every other consideration, and presiding in his breast as a sentiment even superiour to the love of life.

14. I saw the tears more than once springing to the eyes of his judges. Never before, or since, have I felt such an interest in a client. I pleaded for him as I would have pleaded for my own life. I drew tears, but I could not sway the judgement of stern men, controlled rather by a sense of duty, than the compassionate promptings of humanity.

15. Stedman was condemned. I told him there was a chance of pardon, if he would ask for it. I drew up a petition, and requested him to sign it; but he refused.

16. "I have done," said he, "what I thought my duty. I can ask pardon of my God, and my king; but it would be hypocrisy to ask forgiveness of these men, for an action which I should repeat, were I placed again in similar circumstances.

17. "No! ask me not to sign that petition. If what you call the cause of American freedom requires the blood of an honest man, for a conscientious discharge of what he deemed his duty, let me be its victim.

18. "Go to my judges, and tell them, that I place not my fears or my hopes in them." It was in vain that I pressed the subject; and I went away in despair. In returning to my house, I accidentally called on an acquaintance, a young man of brilliant genius for painting.

19. This led him frequently to take excursions into the country, for the purpose of sketching such objects and scenes as were interesting to him. From one of these rambles he had just returned. I found him sitting at his easel, giving the last touches to a picture.

20. He asked my opinion of it. "It is a fine picture," said I; "is it a fancy piece? or are they portraits?" "They are portraits," said he; "and, save perhaps a little embellishment, they are, I think, striking portraits of the wife and children of your unfortunate client, Stedman.

21. "In the course of my rambles, I chanced to call at his house in H——. I never saw a more beautiful group. The mother is one of a thousand; and the twins are a pair of cherubs." "Tell



me," said I, laying my hand on the picture, "tell me, are they true and faithful portraits of the wife and children of Stedman?"

22. My earnestness made my friend stare. He assured me that, so far as he could be permitted to judge of his own productions, they were striking representations. I asked no farther questions; I seized the picture, and hurried with it to the prison where my client was confined

23. I found him sitting, his face covered with his hands, and apparently wrung by keen emotion. I placed the picture in such a situation, that he could not fail to see it. I laid the petition on the little table by his side, and left the room.

24. In half an hour I returned. The farmer grasped my hand, while tears stole down his cheeks; his eye glanced first upon the picture, and then to the petition. He said nothing, but handed the latter to me. I took it, and left the apartment. He had put his name to it. The petition was granted, and Stedman was set at liberty.

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## TRUTH BETTER THAN DISSIMULATION.

1. TRUTH and reality have all the advantages of appearance, and many more. If the show of any thing be good for any thing, I am sure sincerity is better; for why does any man dissemble, or seem to be that which he is not, but because he

thinks it good to have such a quality as he pretends to? for to counterfeit and dissemble, is to put on the appearance of some real excellence.

2. Now, the best way in the world for a man to seem to be any thing, is really to be what he would seem to be. Besides that it is many times as troublesome to make good the presence of a good quality, as to have it; and if a man have it not, it is ten to one but he is discovered to want it, and then all his pains and labour to seem to have it are lost.

3. There is something unnatural in painting, which a skilful eye will easily discern from native beauty and complexion.

4. It is hard to personate and act a part long; for, where truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavouring to return, and will peep out, and will betray herself one time or other.

5. Therefore, if any man think it convenient to seem good, let him be so indeed, and then his goodness will appear to every body's satisfaction; so that upon all accounts sincerity is true wisdom.

6. Particularly as to the affairs of this world, integrity has many advantages over all the fine and artificial ways of dissimulation and deceit; it is much the plainer and easier, much the safer and more secure way of dealing in the world.

7. It has less of trouble and difficulty, of entanglement and perplexity, of danger and hazard in it; it is the shortest and nearest way to our end, carrying us thither in a straight line, and will hold out and last longest.

8. The arts of deceit and cunning do continually grow weaker and less effectual and serviceable to them that use them ; whereas integrity gains strength by use, and the more and longer any man practises it, the greater service it does him, by confirming his reputation, and encouraging those with whom he has to do to repose the greatest trust and confidence in him, which is an unspeakable advantage in the business and affairs of life.

9. Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out ; it is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware ; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good.

10. It is like building upon a false foundation, which continually stands in need of props to shore it up, and proves at last more chargeable than to have raised a substantial building at first upon a true and solid foundation :

11. For sincerity is firm and substantial, and there is nothing hollow and unsound in it, and, because it is plain and open, fears no discovery ; of which the crafty man is always in danger ; and when he thinks he walks in the dark, all his pretences are so transparent, that he that runs may read them ; he is the last man that finds himself to be found out, and, while he takes it for granted that he makes fools of others, he renders himself ridiculous.

12. Add to all this, that sincerity is the most

conspicuous wisdom, and an excellent instrument for the speedy despatch of business ; it creates confidence in those we have to deal with, saves the labour of many inquiries, and brings things to an issue in a few words.

13. It is like travelling in a plain, beaten road, which commonly brings a man sooner to his journey's end than by-ways, in which men often lose themselves.

14. In a word, whatsoever convenience may be thought to be in falsehood and dissimulation, it is soon over ; but the inconvenience of it is perpetual, because it brings a man under an everlasting jealousy and suspicion, so that he is not believed when he speaks truth, nor trusted, perhaps, when he means honestly.

15. When a man has once forfeited the reputation of his integrity, he is set fast ; and nothing will then serve his turn, neither truth nor falsehood.

16. And I have often thought that God has, in his great wisdom, hid from men of false and dishonest minds, the wonderful advantages of truth and integrity to the prosperity even of our worldly affairs : these men are so blinded by their covetousness and ambition, that they can not look beyond a present advantage, nor forbear to seize upon it, though by ways never so indirect.

17. They can not see so far as to the remotest consequence of a steady integrity, and the vast benefit and advantages which it will bring a man at last.

18. Were but this sort of men wise and clear-sighted enough to discern this, they would be honest out of very knavery, not out of any love to honesty and virtue, but with a crafty design to promote and advance, more effectually, their own interests; and, therefore, the justice of Divine Providence has hid this true point of wisdom from their eyes, that bad men might not be upon equal terms with the just and upright, and serve their own wicked designs by honest and lawful means.

19. Indeed, if a man were only to deal in the world for a day, and should never have occasion to converse more with mankind, never more need their good opinion or good word, it were then no great matter, (speaking as to the concernments of this world,) if a man spent his reputation all at once, and ventured it at one throw.

20. But if he be to continue in the world, and would have the advantage of conversation while he is in it, let him make use of truth and sincerity in all his words and actions; for nothing but this will last and hold out to the end: all other arts will fail, but truth and integrity will carry a man through, and bear him out to the last.

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## MATERNAL AFFECTION.

1. WOMAN'S charms are certainly many and powerful. The expanding rose just bursting into beauty has an irresistible bewitchery; the

blooming bride led triumphantly to the hymeneal altar; awakens admiration and interest, and the blush of her cheek fills with delight; but the charm of maternity is more sublime than all these.

2. Heaven has imprinted in the mother's face something beyond this world, something which claims kindred with the skies; the angelick smile, the tender look, the waking, watchful eye, which keeps its fond vigil over her slumbering babe.

3. These are objects which neither the pencil nor the chisel can touch, which poetry fails to exalt, which the most eloquent tongue in vain would eulogize, and on which all description becomes ineffective.

4. In the heart of man lies this lovely picture; it lives in his sympathies; it reigns in his affections; his eye looks around in vain for such another object on earth.

5. Maternity, ecstasick sound! so twined round our hearts, that they must cease to throb ere we forget it! it is our first love; it is part of our religion.

6. Nature has set the mother upon such a pinnacle, that our infant eyes and arms are, first, uplifted to it; we cling to it in manhood; we almost worship it in old age.

7. He who can enter an apartment, and behold the tender babe feeding on its mother's beauty; nourished by the tide of life which flows through her generous veins, without a panting bosom and a grateful eye, is no man, but a monster.

8. He who can approach the cradle of sleeping

innocence without thinking that "Of such is the kingdom of heaven!" or see the fond parent hang over its beauties, and half retain her breath lest she should break its slumbers, without a veneration beyond all common feeling, is to be avoided in every intercourse of life, and is fit only for the shadow of darkness and the solitude of the desert.

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## THE POTATO.

1. THE potato is a plant and esculent root, a native of America.
  2. The root of this plant constitutes one of the cheapest and most nourishing species of vegetable food.
  3. It is the principal food of the poor in some countries, and it has often contributed to prevent famine.
  4. It was introduced into the British dominions by Sir Walter Raleigh, or other adventurers in the sixteenth century.
  5. But it came slowly into use, and at this day is not much cultivated and used in some countries of Europe.
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## THE LEMON.

1. THE lemon is the fruit of a tree, which grows in warm climates.

2. It furnishes a cooling acid juice, which forms an ingredient in some of our most delicious liquors

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## THE ORANGE.

1. THE orange is the fruit of a tree, which grows in warm climates.

2. The tree producing oranges grows to the height of ten or twelve feet.

3. The fruit is round and depressed. It has a rough rind, which, when ripe, is yellow.

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## THE FIG.

1. THE fig is the fruit of a tree. It is of a round or oblong shape, and a dark purplish colour, with a pulp of a sweet taste.

2. But the varieties are numerous; some being blue, others red, and others of a dark brown colour.

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## THE TAMARIND.

1. THE tamarind is a tree, which is a native of the East Indies, and of Arabia and Egypt.

2. It is cultivated in both the Indies for the sake of its shade, and for its cooling, grateful acid fruit.



the pulp of which, mixed with boiled sugar, is imported into northern countries.

3. The stem of the tree is lofty, large, and crowned with wide-spreading branches; the flowers are in simple clusters, terminating with short lateral branches.

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## LICORICE.

1. LICORICE is a plant, the root of which abounds with a sweet balsamick juice, much used in pectoral compositions.

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## CAMPHIRE.

1. CAMPHIRE is a solid concrete juice or exudation, from a large tree growing wild in Borneo, Sumatra, &c.

2. It is a whitish translucent substance, of a granular or foliated fracture, and somewhat unctuous to the feel.

3. It has a bitter aromatick taste, and a very fragrant smell, and is a powerful diaphoretick.

4. There are two sorts of trees that produce camphire; one, a native of Borneo, which produces the best species; the other, a native of Japan, which resembles the bay-tree, bearing black or purple berries.

5. The stem is thick, the bark of a brownish colour, and the ramification strong, close, and extended. The wood is soft, easily worked, and useful for domestick purposes.

6. To obtain camphire, the tree is cut down, and divided into pieces, and the camphire taken out ; it being found in small whitish flakes, situated perpendicularly, in irregular veins, in and near the centre of the tree.

7. It is then repeatedly soaked and washed in soapy water, to separate from it all extraneous matter.

8. It is then passed through three sieves, of different texture, to divide it into three sorts.

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## ANNATTO.

1. **ANNATTO** is an elegant red colour, formed from the pellicles or pulp of the seeds of a shrub or tree common in South America.

2. **Annatto** is made by steeping the seeds for seven or eight days, pounding them, to separate the red skins, then straining the liquor, boiling it, taking off the scum, which is the colouring matter, then boiling it to a due consistence, and making it into balls.

3. It is used in dying to give an orange cast to a simple yellow. It is used also in colouring cheese.

## HATS.

1. A HAT is a covering for the head, made of different materials, and worn by men or women for defending the head from rain or heat, or for ornament.

2. Hats for men are usually made of fur or wool, and formed with a crown and brim.

3. Hats for females are made of straw or grass braid, and various other materials.

4. Of these, the ever varying forms admit of no description that can long be correct.

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## TOBACCO.

1. TOBACCO is a plant, a native of America, much used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff.

2. As a medicine, it is narcotick. Tobacco has a strong, disagreeable smell, and an acrid taste.

3. When first used it sometimes occasions vomiting; but the practice of using it in any form, soon conquers distaste, and forms a relish for it that is strong and almost unconquerable.

4. Snuff is pulverized tobacco, taken or prepared to be taken into the nose.

5. A cigar is a small roll of tobacco, so formed as to be tubular, used for smoking. Cigars are of Spanish origin.

## THE CHAMELEON.

1. THE chameleon is an animal, with a naked body, a tail, and four feet.

2. The body is six or seven inches long, and the tail five inches; with this it clings to the branches of trees.

3. The skin is cold to the feel, and contains small grains or eminences, of a bluish gray colour, in the shade, but in the light of the sun, all parts of the body become of a grayish brown, or tawny colour.

4. The chameleon is a native of Africa and Asia.

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## THE SALAMANDER.

1. THE salamander is a small animal, not more than six or seven inches in length.

2. It has a short cylindrical tail, four toes on the four feet, and a naked body.

3. The skin is furnished with small excrescences like teats, which are full of holes, from which oozes a milky liquor, that spreads over the skin, forming a kind of transparent varnish.

4. The eyes are placed in the upper part of the head.

5. The colour is dark, with a bluish cast on

under side of the body, intermixed with irregular yellow spots.

6. This animal is oviparous, inhabits cold, damp places, among trees or hedges, avoiding the heat of the sun.

7. The vulgar story of its being able to endure fire, is a mistake.

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## THE MAN WITH ONE BAD HABIT.

1. MR. UPTON, of Cambridge, was the son of a poor, industrious shoemaker. He learned his father's trade, and being prudent and steady, he was soon in the way of making a comfortable little property.

2. He married a worthy young woman, who always managed to make their own neat fire-side the most pleasant place in the whole world to her hard-working husband.

3. The floor was always nicely sanded, the hearth swept clean, and a plentiful kettle of warm broth or soup was always provided for his return.

4. Things were in this state at the commencement of the revolutionary war. Then Mr. Upton felt it his duty to join the army.

5. It was no doubt a sad trial to the honest man to leave the place, where he had spent so many happy hours; but his wife and children must be defended; so he buckled on his sword, and, without shedding a tear, he hurried to the camp.

6. His courage and good conduct were soon noticed by the officers, and he was made one of Washington's life-guard. Like every one else, who knew that great and good man, he soon loved him with unbounded attachment and respect.

7. While the general had his head quarters at Cambridge, it was frequently necessary for detachments of the army to make excursions into the neighbouring towns.

8. On one of these occasions, Washington and his life-guard were pursued by a company of British soldiers. They retired as rapidly as possible, but the English being close upon their rear, they were often obliged to turn and fight.

9. In the midst of the retreat, an Englishman had just raised his sword above the head of the general, when Mr. Upton sprang forward and placed his body between him and the commander. The uplifted weapon descended upon his thigh, and crippled him for life.

10. After they had safely effected their return to the American barracks, Washington called to inquire concerning the man, who had so generously preserved his life at the risk of his own.

11. "Thanks be to God, my general, that your life is saved," exclaimed the wounded soldier; "America could lose such a man as I am, but what could she do without your honour?"

12. His wound disabled him for battle, but he continued to perform various services to his country until the close of the war. After seeing his

country in the possession of peace and freedom, he returned to his home.

13. True, it was now almost desolated and comfortless. No one had been left to cultivate his small farm, and what little stock he possessed had been killed for the use of the army. America was then too poor to pay their soldiers for what they had lost and suffered; and Mr. Upton was obliged to contend with poverty as he could.

14. His hard-earned bread, however, was sweetened by the respect which was every where paid to him. When he swung his axe over his shoulder, and went forth to labour in the woods, he was always welcomed with smiling looks and a cordial shake of the hands from his companions; and the older boys would often call out to their little brothers, "Off with your hat, Joe, and make a bow, for there is the man who saved the life of General Washington."

15. The poor soldiers of the revolution had but few of those comforts, which now make our firesides so cheerful; but when the long winter evenings came on, dearly did they love to fight their battles over again, and often would they say to Mr. Upton, "The loss of your limb in such a cause, neighbour, is a greater honour to you, than if you had King George's crown upon your head."

16. The tears would sometimes trickle down his cheeks, as he replied, "The Lord make us thankful that it saved his honour's life. It is little we should have done against all Burgoyne's troops, if his wisdom had not been at the helm. I am think-

ing, friends, that I could depart in peace, if I could once more look George Washington in the face, and say, 'God bless your honour.'"

17. Now, my young readers, this was in 1784, which you all ought to remember was the year after Great Britain acknowledged the independence of America; and can you believe that only four years after, when General Washington desired an interview with Mr. Upton, he was ashamed to grant it?

18. Yes! the man, whose bravery saved his general; whose integrity won the respect of his neighbours; whose industry had procured a comfortable home; and whose kindness had ensured him an affectionate family, gave way to the sin of intemperance.

19. Once his little ones used to run out eagerly to kiss his healthy, good-humoured countenance; but now he had become so cross and troublesome that children were afraid of him. His firm, bold step, had become weak and trembling with intoxication; and his round, handsome face, was now red and bloated.

20. When Washington visited New England, he sent a servant to request a visit from his old preserver. The wretched man heard the summons, and wept aloud. "Heaven knows," said he, "that in my best days, I would have walked from here to Mississippi, for the honour which Washington now pays me."

21. "But I can not, I can not carry this shameful face into his presence. Tell General Washing-



ton that my love and gratitude will always follow him. Tell him that none but the good have a right to look upon his blessed countenance, and Mr. Upton is no longer among that number."

22. If ever my young friends should be tempted to persevere in one thing, which they know to be wrong, let them remember, that one bad habit changed Mr. Upton from a brave soldier and a respected citizen, into a worthless and neglected sot; procured for him the contempt of those who once esteemed him; the fear and distrust of his family; the sorrowful disapprobation of his general; and finally broke his heart with shame and remorse.

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## THE MISERIES OF WAR.

1. **THOUGH** the whole race of man is doomed to dissolution, and we are all hastening to our long home, yet at each successive moment, life and death seem to divide between them the dominion of mankind, and life to have the larger share.

2. It is otherwise in war; death reigns there without a rival, and without control. War is the work, the element, or rather the sport and triumph of death, who glories not only in the extent of his conquest, but in the richness of his spoil.

3. In the other methods of attack, in the other forms which death assumes, the feeble and the aged, who at the best can live but a short time, are

usually the victims ; here they are the vigorous and the strong.

4. It is remarked by the most ancient of poets, that in peace children bury their parents, in war parents bury their children ; nor is the difference small.

5. Children lament their parents, sincerely indeed, but with that moderate and tranquil sorrow, which it is natural for those to feel who are conscious of retaining many tender ties, many animating prospects.

6. Parents mourn for their children with the bitterness of despair ; the aged parent, the widowed mother, loses, when she is deprived of her children, every thing but the capacity of suffering ; her heart, withered and desolate, admits no other object, cherishes no other hope. It is Rachel, weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted, because they are not.

7. But to confine our attention to the number of slain, would give us a very inadequate idea of the ravages of the sword.. The lot of those who perish instantaneously may be considered, apart from religious prospects, as comparatively happy, since they are exempt from those lingering diseases and slow torments to which others are liable.

8. We can not see an individual expire, though a stranger, or an enemy, without being sensibly moved, and prompted by compassion, to lend him every assistance in our power. Every trace of resentment vanishes in a moment ; every other emotion gives way to pity and terror.

9. In these last extremities we remember nothing but the respect and tenderness due to our common nature. What a scene, then, must a field of battle present, where thousands are left without assistance and without pity, with their wounds exposed to the piercing air, while the blood, freezing as it flows, binds them to the earth, amidst the trampling of horses, and the insults of an enraged foe!

10. If they are spared by the humanity of the enemy, and carried from the field, it is but a prolongation of torment.

11. Conveyed in uneasy vehicles, often to a remote distance, through roads almost impassable, they are lodged in ill-prepared receptacles for the wounded and the sick, where the variety of distress baffles all the efforts of humanity and skill; and renders it impossible to give to each the attention he demands.

12. Far from their native home, no tender assiduities of friendship, no well known voice, no wife, or mother, or sister, is near to sooth their sorrows, relieve their thirst, or close their eyes in death! Unhappy man! and must you be swept into the grave unnoticed and unnumbered, and no friendly tear be shed for your sufferings, or mingled with your dust!

13. We must remember, however, that as a very small proportion of a military life is spent in actual combat, so it is a very small part of its miseries which must be ascribed to this source.

14. More are consumed by the rust of inactivi-

ty than by the edge of the sword; confined to a scanty or unwholesome diet, exposed in sickly climates, harassed with tiresome marches and perpetual alarms, their life is a continual scene of hardships and dangers.

15. They grow familiar with hunger, cold, and watchfulness. Crowded into hospitals and prisons, contagion spreads among their ranks, till the ravages of disease exceed those of the enemy.

16. We have hitherto only adverted to the sufferings of those who are engaged in the profession of arms, without taking into our account the situation of the countries which are the scene of hostilities.

17. How dreadful to hold every thing at the mercy of an enemy, and to receive life itself as a boon dependant on the sword! How boundless the fears which such a situation must inspire, where the issues of life and death are determined by no laws, principles, or customs, and no conjecture can be formed of our destiny, except as far as it is dimly deciphered in characters of blood, in the dictates of revenge, and the caprices of power!

18. Conceive but for a moment the consternation which the approach of an invading army would impress on the peaceful villages in our own neighbourhood. When you have placed yourselves for an instant in that situation, you will learn to sympathize with those unhappy countries which have sustained the ravages of arms.

19. But how is it possible to give you an idea of these horrors? Here you behold rich harvests, the bounty of Heaven, and the reward of industry,

consumed in a moment or trampled under foot; while famine and pestilence follow, the steps of desolation.

20. There, the cottages of peasants given up to the flames, mothers expiring through fear, not for themselves, but for their infants; the inhabitants flying with their helpless babes in all directions, miserable fugitives on their native soil!

21. In another part you witness opulent cities taken by storm; the streets where no sounds were heard but those of peaceful industry, filled on a sudden with slaughter and blood, resounding with the cries of the pursuing and the pursued; the palaces of nobles demolished, the houses of the rich pillaged, and every age, sex, and rank, mingled in promiscuous massacre and ruin!

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## CAMLET.

1. CAMLET is a stuff originally made of camel's hair. It is now made, sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk.

2. In some, the warp is silk and wool twisted together, and the woof is hair.

3. The pure oriental camlet is made solely from the hair of a sort of goat. Camlets are now made in Europe.

## CARPET.

1. CARPET is a covering for floors, stairs, &c. Carpets are usually made of wool, wrought with a needle, or more generally in a loom, but is sometimes made of other materials.

2. The manufacture is of Asiatick origin, but it has been introduced into many parts of Europe, and into the United States.

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## DAMASK.

1. DAMASK is a silk stuff, having some parts raised above the ground, representing flowers and other figures; originally from Damascus.

2. Damask is also a kind of wrought linen, made in Flanders, in imitation of damask silk.

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## SARCENET, DRUGGET, NANKEEN, AND WORSTED.

1. SARCENET is a species of fine thin woven silk.

2. DRUGGET is a cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, corded or plain, usually plain.

3. NANKEEN is a species of cotton cloth, of a

firm texture, from China, now imitated by the manufacturers in Great Britain.

4. **WORSTED** is yarn spun from combed wool ; a particular kind of woollen yarn.

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## **BAIZE, SHALLOON, JACONET, AND CORDUROY.**

1. **BAIZE** is a coarse woollen stuff, with a long nap, sometimes curled on one side, without wale, being woven with two treadles like flannel.

2. **SHALLOON** is a slight woollen stuff.

3. **JACONET** is a kind of coarse muslin.

4. **CORDUROY** is a thick cotton stuff, ribbed.

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## **VELVET AND VELVETEEN.**

1. **VELVET** is a rich silk stuff, covered on the outside with a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap. The name is also given to cotton stuffs.

2. **VELVETEEN** is a kind of cloth made in imitation of velvet.

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## **PORCELAIN.**

1. **PORCELAIN** is the finest species of earthenware, originally manufactured in China and

Japan, but now made in several European countries.

2. All earthen wares which are white and semi-transparent, are called porcelains ; but they differ much in their fineness and beauty.

3. The porcelain of China is said to be made of two species of earth, one which is fusible, and another which is not.

## THE OLIVE.

1. THE olive is a plant or tree. The common olive tree grows in warm climates, and rises to the height of twenty or thirty feet, having an upright stem, with numerous branches.

2. This tree is much cultivated in the south of Europe for its fruit, from which is expressed the olive oil, and which is used also for pickles.

## THE APRICOT AND POMEGRANATE.

1. THE APRICOT is a fruit of the plum kind, of an oval figure, and delicious taste.

2. The POMEGRANATE is a tree, the fruit of which is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds. It is of a reddish colour.



## THE BEET.

1. THE beet is a plant, cultivated in gardens, of two species, the white and red beet.

2. There are many varieties ; some with long taper roots, and others with flat roots, like turnips

3. The root furnishes a large portion of sugar, which has been recently manufactured in France on a great scale.

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## THE PUMPKION, ONION, CARROT, PARSNIP, AND TURNIP.

1. THE PUMPKION is a plant, and its fruit, much cultivated, and used as an article of food, and for cattle.

2. The ONION is a plant with a bulbous root, much cultivated in gardens, and used as an article of food.

3. The CARROT is an esculent root, cultivated for food, and for cattle.

4. The PARSNIP, which is an esculent root, cultivated in the garden, is deemed of great value.

5. The TURNIP is a plant with a bulbous root, of great value for food. It is an esculent root, of several varieties.

## THE MOSCHETO.

1. THE moscheto is a small insect that is bred in water.

2. The moscheto is a species of gnat that abounds in marshes and low lands, and whose sting is peculiarly painful and vexatious.

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## THE PORCUPINE.

1. THE crested porcupine has a body about two feet in length, four toes on each of the fore feet, and five on each of the hinder feet, a crested head, a short tail, and the upper lip divided like that of the hare.

2. The body is covered with prickles, which are very sharp, and some of them nine or ten inches long; these he can erect at pleasure.

3. When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy.

4. This species is a native of Africa and Asia.

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## THE APE.

1. THE ape is an animal, found in the torrid zone of both continents, of a great variety of species.

2. In common use, the word extends to all the tribe of monkeys and baboons; but in zoology, ape is limited to such of these animals as have no tails; while those with short tails are called baboons, and those with long ones, monkeys.

3. These animals have four cutting teeth in each jaw, and two canine teeth, with obtuse grinders.

4. The feet are formed like hands, with four fingers and a thumb, and flat nails.

5. Apes are lively, full of frolick and chatter, not generally tameable, thieving, and mischievous.

6. They inhabit the forests, and live on fruits, leaves, and insects.

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## THE SHEEP.

1. THE sheep is an animal, which is among the most useful species that the Creator has bestowed on man.

2. The wool of the sheep constitutes a principal material of warm clothing, and its flesh is excellent food.

3. The sheep is remarkable for its harmless temper and its timidity. The varieties are numerous.

## THE GOAT.

1. THE goat is nearly of the size of the sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile.

2. The horns of the goat are hollow, turned upwards, erect, and scabrous.

3. The goat delights to frequent rocks and mountains, and subsists on scanty, coarse food.

4. The milk of the goat is sweet, nourishing, and medicinal; and the flesh furnishes provisions to the inhabitants of countries where they abound.

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## MUSK.

1. MUSK is a strong-scented substance, obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the Thibet musk, an animal that inhabits the Asiatick Alps, especially the Altaick chain.

2. This animal is a little more than three feet in length.

3. The head resembles that of the roe; the fur is coarse, but thick, erect, smooth, and soft.

4. It has no horns, but the male has two long tusks, one on each side, projecting from the mouth.

5. The female is smaller than the male, and has neither tusks nor cyst.

6. The cyst of the male is about the size of a hen's egg, oval, flat on one side, and rounded on the other, having a small orifice.

7. This contains a clotted, oily, friable matter, of a dark brown colour, which is the true musk, one of the strongest odours or perfumes in nature.

8. We give the name to the substance and to the animal.

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## ASAFOETIDA.

1. ASAFOETIDA is a fetid gum-resin, from the East Indies.

2. It is the concrete juice of a large plant, much used in medicine. It has a sharp taste, and offensive smell.

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## OPIUM.

1. OPIUM is the inspissated juice of the capsules of the somniferous white poppy, with which the fields in Asia Minor are sown, as ours are with wheat and rye.

2. It flows from incisions made in the heads of the plant, and the best flows from the first incision.

3. It is imported into Europe and America from the Levant and the East Indies.

4. It is brought in cakes or masses weighing from eight ounces to a pound.

5. It is heavy, of a dense texture, a brownish

yellow colour, not perfectly dry, but easily receiving an impression from the finger.

6. It has a dead and faint smell, and its taste is bitter and acrid. Opium is of great use as a medicine.

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## HONEY.

1. HONEY is a sweet vegetable juice, collected by bees from the flowers of plants, and deposited in cells of the comb in hives.

2. Honey, when pure, is of a moderate consistence, of a whitish colour, tinged with yellow, sweet to the taste, of an agreeable smell, and soluble in water.

3. Honey is very useful in medicine. It is supposed to consist of sugar, mucilage, and an acid.

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## THE COCHINEAL.

1. THE cochineal is an insect, a native of the warmer climates of America, particularly of Oaxaca, in Mexico.

2. It is found on a plant called the Indian fig-tree.

3. The female, which alone is valued for its colour, is ill-shaped, tardy, and stupid; the male

is small, slender, and active. It is of the size of a tick.

4. At a suitable time, these insects are gathered and put in a pot, where they are confined for some time, and then killed by the application of heat.

5. These insects, thus killed, form a mass or drug, which is the proper cochineal of the shops.

6. It is used in giving red colours, especially crimson and scarlet, and for making carmine.

7. It has been used in medicine; but is now used only to give a colour to tinctures, &c.

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## MONEY.

1. MONEY is any piece of metal, usually gold, silver, or copper, stamped by publick authority, and used as the medium of commerce.

2. Gold and silver, containing great value in a small compass, and being therefore of easy conveyance, and being also durable and little liable to diminution by use, are the most convenient metals for coin or money, which is the representative of commodities of all kinds, of lands, and of every thing that is capable of being transferred in commerce.

3. Metal money, which is stamped, is called coin. The American coin of the greatest value is the eagle, equivalent to ten dollars, and the half eagle, equal to five dollars; they are made of gold.

4. Dollars, half, and quarter dollars, dimes and

half dimes, are made of silver. Cents, one hundred of which make a dollar, are made of copper.

5. Metal money being heavy, and consequently inconvenient to carry in large quantities, bank notes or bills of credit were invented to remedy this inconvenience.

6. The directors of a bank, instead of circulating coin or the property of the bank, issue notes or bills stamped with the value of the money or coin for which they are a substitute.

7. All paper moneys are made redeemable by the directors of the banks who issue them, in coin, gold, silver, or copper, equivalent to the value for which they were issued. Barter or exchange was practised, before money was invented.

8. Some people think if they have a great deal of money they shall be happy. But if we have much more money than we need, we are not happier for it.

9. We should take care of our money, and not spend it foolishly; but we should not love it too much.

10. We can always find opportunities to expend our money in assisting the poor and distressed, if we have more than we actually need.

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## MUMMY.

1. A MUMMY is a dead human body embalmed and dried after the Egyptian manner; a name



perhaps given to it from the substance used in preserving it. There are two kinds of mummies.

2. The first are bodies dried by the heat of the sun. Such are found in the sands of Libya. The other kind is taken from the catacombs in Egypt.

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## HEAT.

1. HEAT, as a cause of sensation, that is, the matter of heat, is considered to be a subtile fluid, contained in a greater or less degree in all bodies.

2. In modern chymistry, it is called calorick.

3. It expands all bodies in different proportions, and is the cause of fluidity and evaporation.

4. A certain degree of it is also essential to animal and vegetable life.

5. Heat is latent, when so combined with other matter as not to be perceptible. It is sensible, when it is evolved and perceptible.

6. Heat, as a sensation, is the effect produced on the sentient organs of animals, by the passage of calorick, disengaged from surrounding bodies, to the organs.

7. When we touch or approach a hot body, the calorick or heat passes from that body to our organs of feeling, and gives the sensation of heat.

8. On the contrary, when we touch a cold body, the calorick or heat passes from the hand to that body, and causes a sensation of cold.

## THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND GIRL.

1. In the city of Hartford, Connecticut, among other interesting institutions, is an asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb. The building is large and commodious, and finely situated upon a commanding eminence.

2. Among the inmates of the mansion is one, who particularly excites the attention of strangers. She is entirely deaf, dumb, and blind. Her name is Julia Bruce; and she is a native of the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum.

3. She was the daughter of exceedingly poor parents, who had several younger children, to whom she was in the habit of showing such offices of kindness as her own afflicted state admitted.

4. When the weather became cold, she would occasionally kneel on the floor of their humble dwelling, to feel whether the other children of the family were furnished with stockings or shoes, while she was without, and would express uneasiness at the contrast.

5. Seated on her little block, weaving strips of thin bark, with pieces of leather and thread, which her father in his process of making shoes rejected, she amused herself by constructing for her cat, bonnets and vandikes, not wholly discordant with the principles of taste.

6. Her mother sometimes left her with the care of the young children. On one occasion, she d-

covered that her sisters had broken a piece of crockery, and imitating what she supposed would be the discipline of their mother, gave the offender a blow.

7. But placing her hand upon the eyes of the little girl, and ascertaining that she wept, she immediately took her in her arms, and with the most persevering tenderness soothed her into good humour and confidence.

8. Her parents were at length relieved from the burden of her maintenance, by some charitable individuals, who paid the expenses of her board with an elderly matron, who kept a school for small children.

9. Here her sagacity was continually on the stretch to comprehend the nature of their employments, and, as far as possible, to imitate them. Observing that a great part of their time was occupied with books, she often held one before her sightless eyes with long patience.

10. She would also spread a newspaper for her favourite kitten, and putting her finger on its mouth, and perceiving that it did not move like those of the scholars when reading, would shake the little animal, to express her displeasure at its indolence and obstinacy.

11. But her principal solace was in the employments of needlework and knitting, which she had learned at an early age to practise. Counterpanes, beautifully made by her, of small pieces of calico, were repeatedly disposed of, to aid in the purchase of her wardrobe.

12. It was occasionally the practice of gentlemen, who from pity or curiosity visited her, to make trial of her sagacity, by giving her their watches, and employing her to restore them to the right owner.

13. They would change their position with regard to her, and each strive to take the watch that did not belong to him ; but though she might at the same time hold two or three, neither stratagem nor persuasion would induce her to yield either of them, except to the person from whom she had received it.

14. Though nurtured in extreme poverty, and after her removal from the parental roof, in the constant habit of being in contact with articles of dress or food, which strongly tempted her desires, she has never been known to appropriate to herself, without permission, the most trifling object.

15. And, in presenting her any gift, it is necessary, before she will consent to accept it, to assure her repeatedly, by a sign which she understands, that it is for her.

16. Continuing to become an object of increased attention, and her remote situation not being convenient for the access of strangers, application was made for her admission into the asylum, and permission was accorded by the directors in the summer of 1825.

17. As soon as she was admitted, she busied herself in quietly exploring the size of the apartments, and height of the staircases ; and now she never makes a false step upon a flight of stairs, or

enters a wrong door, or mistakes her seat at table.

18. Among her various excellences, neatness and love of order are conspicuous. Her simple wardrobe is systematically arranged, and it is impossible to displace a single article in her drawers, without her perceiving and restoring it.

19. If any part of her dress requires mending, she is prompt and skilful in repairing it, and her perseverance in this branch of economy greatly diminishes the expense of her clothing.

20. Julia Bruce leads a life of perfect contentment, and is, in this respect, both an example and reproof to those who, for trifling inconveniences, indulge in repining, though surrounded by all the gifts of nature and of fortune.

21. The genial influences of spring wake her lone heart to gladness, and she gathers the first flowers, and even the young blades of grass, and inhales their freshness with a delight bordering on transport.

22. Should any of you, my young friends, visit, at any future time, the asylum at Hartford, and be induced to inquire for the deaf, dumb, and blind girl, you would probably find her seated with her knitting, or needlework, in a dress, neat, and in its plainness conformable to the humility of her circumstances.

23. Many strangers have waited for a long time to see her thread her needle, which is quite a mysterious process, and never accomplished without the aid of the tongue.

24. It will be difficult for you, my dear children,

to gain a correct idea of a person perfectly blind, deaf, and dumb, even after repeatedly beholding her.

25. Cover your eyes for a short time, and you shut out this world of beauty. Close your ears, and you exclude this world of sound.

26. Refrain from speaking, and you cease to hold communion with the world of intelligence. Yet, were it in your power to continue thus for hours, even for days, you still have within your minds a treasury of knowledge to which she can never resort.

27. You can not picture to yourselves, the utter desolation of one, whose limited acquirements are made at the expense of such toil, and with the hazard of such continual error.

28. Never, therefore, forget to be grateful for the talents with which you are endowed. For every new idea which you add to the mental store-house, praise Him, who gives you with unveiled senses, to taste the luxury of knowledge.

29. When the smile of your parents and companions makes your heart glad, or when you look at the bright flowers and fair skies of summer, think with compassion of her, who must never see the face of her fellow creatures, nor the beauty of earth and sky.

30. When you hear the melody of musick, or the kind voice of your teachers; strive to value and improve your privileges; and while you pour forth all the emotions of your souls in the varieties of language, forget not a prayer of pity for her, who dwells in perpetual silence; a prayer of

gratitude to Him who has caused you to differ from her.

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## DIMINUTION OF THE INDIAN TRIBES.

1. **THERE** is, indeed, in the fate of these unfortunate beings, much to awaken our sympathy, and much to disturb the sobriety of our judgement; much which may be urged to excuse their own atrocities; much in their characters which betrays us into an involuntary admiration.

2. What can be more melancholy than their history? By a law of their nature, they seem destined to a slow but sure extinction. Every where, at the approach of the white man, they fade away.

3. We hear the rustling of their footsteps, like that of the withered leaves of autumn, and they are gone for ever. They pass mournfully by us, and they return no more.

4. Two centuries ago the smoke of their wigwams, and the fires of their councils, rose in every valley from Hudson's Bay to the farthest Florida, from the ocean to the Mississippi and the Lakes.

5. The shouts of victory and the war dance rung through the mountains and the glades. The thick arrows and the deadly tomahawk whistled through the forest; and the hunter's trace, and the dark encampment, startled the wild beasts in

their lairs. The warriors stood forth in their glory.

6. The young listened to the songs of other days. The mothers played with their infants, and gazed on the scene with the warm hopes of the future. The aged sat down, but they wept not.

7. They should soon be at rest in fairer regions, where the Great Spirit dwelt, in a home prepared for the brave, beyond the western skies. Braver men never lived; truer men, never drew the bow.

8. They had courage, and fortitude, and sagacity, and perseverance, beyond most of the human race. They shrunk from no dangers, and they feared no hardships.

9. If they had the vices of savage life, they had the virtues also. They were true to their country, their friends, and their homes. If they forgave not injury, neither did they forget kindness.

10. If their vengeance was terrible, their fidelity and generosity were unconquerable also. Their love, like their hate, stopped not on this side of the grave.

11. But where are they? Where are the villages, and warriors, and youth? the sachems and the tribes? the hunters and their families? They have perished. They are consumed. The wasting pestilence has not done the mighty work. No, nor famine, nor war.

12. There has been a mightier power, a moral canker, which has eaten into their heart-cores; a plague, which the touch of the white man com-



municated ; a poison, which betrayed them into a lingering ruin.

13. The winds of the Atlantick fan not a single region, which they may now call their own. Already the last feeble remnants of the race are preparing for their journey beyond the Mississippi.

14. I see them leave their miserable homes, the aged, the helpless, the women, and the warriors, "few and faint, yet fearless still." The ashes are cold on their native hearths. The smoke no longer curls round their lowly cabins. They move on with a slow, unsteady step.

15. The white man is upon their heels, for terror or despatch, but they heed him not. They turn to take a last look of their deserted villages. They cast a last glance upon the graves of their fathers. They shed no tears ; they utter no cries ; they heave no groans.

16. There is something in their hearts which passes speech. There is something in their looks, not of vengeance or submission, but of hard necessity, which stifles both ; which chokes all utterance, which has no aim or method.

17. It is courage absorbed in despair. They linger but for a moment. Their look is onward. They have passed the fatal stream. It shall never be repassed by them ; no, never.

18. They know and feel that there is for them but one remove farther, not distant, or unseen. It is to the general burial-ground of their race.

## EMULATION WITHOUT ENVY.

1. FRANK'S father was speaking to a friend, one day, on the subject of competition at school. He said, "that he could answer for it, that envy is not the necessary consequence of competition at school; he had been excelled by many, but he could not recollect ever having felt envious of his successful rivals; or," added he, "did my winning many a prize from my friend Birch ever diminish his friendship for me."

2. In support of the truth of what Frank's father had asserted, the friend, who was present, related an anecdote, which had fallen under his own observation, in a school in his neighbourhood.

3. At this school, the sons of several wealthy farmers, and others, who were poorer, received instruction. Frank listened with great attention, while the gentleman gave the following account of the two rivals:

4. "It happened that the son of a rich farmer, and of a poor widow, came in competition for the monitorship of their class. They were so nearly equal, that the master could scarcely decide between them; some days one, and some days the other, gained the head of the class. It was determined, by seeing who should be at the head of the class for the greater number of days in the week.

5. "The widow's son, by the last day's answer, gained the victory, and maintained his place

the ensuing week, till the school was dismissed for the vacation or holydays.

6. "When they met again he did not appear, and the farmer's son being next in excellence, might now have been at the head of his class; but instead of seizing that vacant place, which had devolved to him, by the non-appearance of his rival, he went to the widow's house to inquire what could be the cause of her son's absence.

7. "Poverty was the cause; she found that she was not able, with her utmost endeavours, to continue to pay for his tuition, and for the necessary books, and the poor boy had returned to day-labour, as it was his duty, for her support.

8. "The farmer's son, out of the allowance of pocket-money, which his father gave him, and without letting any one but the widow and her son know what he did, bought all the necessary books, and paid for the tuition of his rival, and brought him back again to the head of his class, where he continued to be monitor for a considerable time, at the expense of his generous rival."

9. Frank clapped his hands at hearing this story. Mary came up to ask what pleased him so much, and he repeated it to her with delight. "That farmer's boy," added he, "must have had a strong mind, for my father's friend, who told the anecdote, said that people of strong minds are never envious: that weak minds only are subject to that unhappy infirmity."

## THE AIR-BALLOON.

1. I HAD the pleasure yesterday, (said Edward, in a letter to William,) of seeing a sight which was perfectly new to me ; and, as a description of it may very probably be so to you, I shall make it the subject of a letter.

2. It had been announced for some time past in our town, that a person was to ascend in an air-balloon from an adjoining field, some day this week, and preparations were made by the owner for accommodating a number of spectators.

3. But before I proceed, I shall tell you something about the nature of air-balloons, as my father was so good as to explain it to me before I went to see it.

4. You know that every where above us is filled with air, which is a transparent fluid like water, only a great deal lighter. And as in water every thing lighter than itself will rise up through it, so whatever is lighter than air will rise in it, till it comes to air still lighter than itself. Thus we see smoke ascend through the air till it all disappears.

5. Now, if smoke were cased in a ball of very fine paper, or silk, it would mount in the air, till the smoke was grown cold, when it would become heavier and fall again ; and this, my father says, was the first notion of the inventor of balloons, who contrived a ball of silk, into which fresh smoke was continually conveyed by a fire of straw burning beneath.

6. But the chymists having found a kind of air much lighter than common air, it was thought better to fill the ball, or balloon, with this, as it would not want a fresh supply, or be in danger of taking fire.

7. So the way is, to make a globe of some fine materials, so large, that when filled with this very light air, the weight of the whole shall be a great deal less than that of an equal bulk of common air; in which case, it will rise, and carry up with it any additional weight that will still leave it lighter than common air; just as a large cork would rise through water, though a small piece of lead were hung to it; and now you know as much of the matter as I do.

8. My father and I took seats upon a kind of stage, where we saw a very large globe with ~~my~~ stripes of different colours, held by several men with cords, while it was filling with air, by means of pipes coming from a number of tubs, in which we were told there were iron-filings and oil of vitriol, (sulphurick acid;) for this light air proceeds from iron while dissolving in a strong acid.

9. The balloon gradually swelled, like a bladder when it is blown up, and at last became almost round, and it obliged the men to pull hard by the ropes to keep it down.

10. There was hung to it something like a boat, which they called a car, painted prettily, and surrounded with net-work. When all was ready, a man came, and, after pulling off his hat to the

company, who gave him a cheer, boldly stepped into the car, and sat down.

11. At last, the cords which held the balloon, were cut, and it rose slowly from the midst of the crowd of spectators, all gazing at the wonderful sight. I shall never forget what I felt. Imagine a globe as large as your great hall ascending majestically into the air, with a man hanging beneath, who waved a flag he held in his hand, while he was gradually lessening to view.

12. The balloon first rose nearly straight, and then was carried gently by the wind to one side, while it still continued mounting higher and higher. The day was fine; but there were some clouds in the sky, into which the balloon at length entered, and for a time was lost to our sight. We then saw it again, not larger in appearance than a paper kite, and the car no larger than one of the knots in the tail of the kite.

13. When I thought that there was a human creature flying away at that amazing height in the air, nobody could guess whither, my blood ran cold, and I wished for nothing so much as that he were safe down again. At last, the balloon was no longer to be seen, and we returned home full of anxiety.

14. Before night, however, we were informed by some men who rode after it, I do not mean through the air, but on the ground, that it descended about fifteen miles off, having gone that distance in less than half an hour.

15. Perhaps you will say, why should it come

down at all, if it would rise? But it seems the air, with which it is filled, is continually escaping through little holes in the seams of the balloon; and besides, there is a valve by which the person in the car can let it out when he wants to come down.

16. Though at first I could think of nothing so much as the danger of such a ride, I now think I should like extremely to have been with him. How fine it must be to be carried along so smoothly at a vast rate, in the air, with the prospect of the world, with all its woods, hills, rivers, and towns, far away beneath our feet!

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## THE DYING FATHER'S ADVICE TO HIS CHILDREN.

1. MR. THOMAS HALYARD lived on a small farm in the state of New Jersey. He had been a sailor when he was young, and had been three times cast away, barely escaping with his life. He left the sea, because he did not like to be so long away from his wife and children, and suffer so great hardships for so little profit.

2. Mrs. Halyard was a woman of good sense, and took the best care of her family. Charles was her oldest son, and Jack was the second. Her two little girls were younger than the boys. Their names were Mary and Betsey.

3. Year after year, this agreeable family had

lived, enjoying the delights of their virtue and affection. Each succeeding season returned to shed its blessings upon them. The parents were kind, and the children dutiful.

4. But there is no lasting happiness here below. A sad change was to take place in this little company, and the tie of love that so united them, was, for the first time, to be broken. Mr. Halyard was taken extremely sick with a fever. Although he was very weak, yet he had not lost his reason, and his mind was composed. He perceived that the physician had no hope of his living.

5. Mr. Halyard said, that while he was able to speak, he wanted his children to be called, that he might talk to them. Having been raised up in his bed, he waited a short time, and then said, "My dear children, I see you are much grieved to think your father must die, and leave you; but such are the ways of God, that even in this seeming evil, there is some wise design for your good.

6. "He who made us, is all-powerful, wise, and just. It is His law that all things here shall pass away. All the people in the world must die. Their bodies turn to dust: but our souls will never die. Our souls will go to another world, to be punished if we have been wicked, and, if we have been good, to enjoy everlasting bliss. You will not stay long in this world. It is only to try you, and to prepare you for a better one.

7. "It seems but a short time, my dear Jack, since my father gave me his dying farewell, and when I was a little boy like you. You see, I am



not afraid to die. My trust is in Him, who is able to save.

8. "He is a kind parent, and has said, He will not forsake those who put their trust in Him. His word is true. Of this He has given me proof, in the trying scenes through which I have passed; and you know, my children, I have great reason to be thankful."

9. Here Mr. Halyard was obliged to stop speaking, for he was very weak; and they gave him some drink in a glass to wet his mouth. The bright sun was just shining into the room. "So," said this good man, "the sun of my life is going down, and no rising sun will shine again on me, till the last morning shall beam on the world."

10. "It is true I am yet in the prime of manhood, and it is hard parting from you, my dear children, and from your dear mother; from my good friends; from all the tender recollections and endearments of life; but it is God's will."

11. "God is kind, and knows the best. He will be your mother's protector; He will be your father. While you are young, remember this great God. Never speak His name but with reverence. Strive to do His will. Remember that His eye is always upon you, and that no evil deed can be concealed from Him. Think what He has done for me, and what He will do for all, who love and obey Him."

12. "Strive to improve your ~~minds~~ <sup>mind</sup> in every kind of useful knowledge. Behave with good order in your school. Respect your teachers, who

labour to make you wise and happy. Be diligent in every good work. Be honest, and most honest where no human eye can watch you ; for the ever present God, and your accusing conscience, will be there. Be faithful to your word ; never violate a trust ; never betray your friend. Be kind to all, and love each other.

13. " What your fortune is to be in the world, or whether your lives are to be spared, nobody can tell. I have but little to leave you, except a name unstained, and a father's blessing. If you do well there will be sufficient for you. If you are idle, and ignorant, and vicious, all the riches in the world could not raise you to true respect.

14. " If you had houses, they might be burnt. Money may be stolen. All worldly goods may be lost ; and if they do not leave us, we must die and leave them ; but if you have learning, and virtue, and firmness of character, though your condition be humble, you will always find friends, and command respect.

15. " These are the best riches. You may carry them with you wherever you go, and fortune can not take them from you, while life and reason remain. Remember what was said long ago, by a wise and aged man ; ' I have been young, and now am old ; yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken.'

16. " And now, my dear children, I beseech you to honour your mother, cherish and comfort her. May the God of all goodness bless you, and guide you by His wisdom, through all the trials

which await you, to eternal rest beyond the grave."

17. The next morning, about daybreak, having his senses to the last moment, he prayed his great Maker to receive his soul ; and with a look at once pleasant and solemn, he said to those about him, " Farewell, good friends," and died as calmly as if he had been going to sleep.

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## INDIA RUBBER, OR SYRINGE TREE.

1. No substance is yet known, which is so pliable, and at the same time so elastick, as India Rubber. The tree from which it is produced is called the Syringe tree, and is a native of Cayenne and other parts of South America.

2. This substance oozes out under the form of a vegetable milk, from incisions made in the tree, and is chiefly gathered in the time of rain, because, though it may be collected at all times, it flows then most abundantly.

3. It thickens and hardens gradually, by being exposed to the air ; and as soon as it acquires a solid consistence, it manifests a very extraordinary degree of flexibility and elasticity.

4. The Indians make boots of it, which water can not penetrate, and which, when smoked, have the appearance of real leather.

5. Bottles are also made of it, to the necks of which are fastened hollow reeds, so that the liquor

contained in them may be forced through the reeds, or pipes, by pressure, whence it obtained the name of syringe tree.

6. One of these, filled with water, is always presented to each of their guests, at their entertainments, who never fail to make use of it before eating.

7. Flambeaux, an inch and a half in diameter, and two feet long, are likewise made of this resin, which give a beautiful light, have no bad smell, and burn twelve hours. A kind of cloth is also prepared from it, which the inhabitants of Quito apply to the same purposes as our oil-cloth and sail-cloth.

8. This substance is formed, in fire, by means of moulds, into a variety of figures for use and ornament; and the process is said to be thus: the juice, which is obtained by incision, is spread over pieces of clay, formed into the desired shape; and as fast as one layer is dry, another is added, till the vessel becomes of a proper thickness.

9. The whole is then held over a strong smoke of vegetables on fire, whereby it is hardened into the texture and appearance of leather; and, before the finishing, while yet soft, it is capable of having any impression made on the outside, which remains ever after. When the whole is done, the inside mould is picked out.

10. Among us, great use is made of it by painters and others, for rubbing out black-lead pencil marks; it is also made into tubes, and employed in various complaints by surgeons.

## CHARACTER OF A TRUE FRIEND.

1. CONCERNING the man you call your friend, tell me, will he weep with you in the hour of distress? Will he faithfully reprove you to your face, for actions for which others are ridiculing, or censuring you, behind your back? Will he dare stand forth in your defence, when detraction is secretly aiming its deadly weapons at your reputation?

2. Will he acknowledge you with the same cordiality, and behave to you with the same friendly attention, in the company of your superiours in rank and fortune, as when the claims of pride or vanity do not interfere with those of friendship?

3. If misfortunes and losses should oblige you to retire into the walk of life, in which you can not appear with the same distinction, or entertain your friends with the same liberality as formerly, will he still think himself happy in your society?

4. And instead of gradually withdrawing himself from an unprofitable connexion, take pleasure in professing himself your friend, and cheerfully assist you to support the burden of your afflictions?

5. When sickness shall call you to retire from the gay and busy scenes of the world, will he follow you into your gloomy retreat, and listen with attention to your tale of woe? Will he administer the balm of consolation to your fainting spirit?

6. And, lastly, when death shall burst asunder every earthly tie, will he shed a tear upon your

grave, and lodge the dear remembrance of your mutual friendship in his heart, as a treasure never to be resigned? The man who will not do all this, may be your companion, your flatterer, your seducer; but he is not your FRIEND.

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## OXEN.

1. **OXEN** is the general name given to horned cattle. These animals differ much in size. A large, full grown bullock, is usually about five feet in height, and seven feet in length, from its forehead to the end of its back. It has a stout head, bulky body, long tail, and rather short legs.

2. The skin is tough, and covered with thick, soft hair. The ox is of a sluggish nature, very strong, yet gentle. There are oxen in nearly all parts of the world. Those of Egypt, about the river Nile, are as white as snow, and of a very large size.

3. The cow is the female of the ox. She resembles the ox in shape and appearance, except that her head is smaller. Some cows and oxen are without horns.

4. The natural dwelling places of these animals are the fields, which supply them plentifully with various kinds of grass and herbage, on which they contentedly feed.

5. There they ruminate, or chew the cud: in other words, after they have swallowed the grass

down into their stomachs, it rises up, and returns into their mouths, where they slowly chew it over again.

6. The cow, perhaps, is more useful to mankind than any other animal. She supplies us with great quantities of milk, from the use of which mankind in general, but particularly children, derive the greatest nourishment. The milk, when churned, is made into butter; and, when curdled, is pressed into cheese.

7. These animals are of various colours; they also differ much in the appearance of their heads; and some have short, while others have long horns, with which they can easily toss up into the air a large dog, or other weighty thing.

8. The flesh of these animals affords that most nutritious food called beef, so much valued and desired by mankind at large. Their skins, when properly prepared, become leather, which serves for boots, shoes, and many other useful purposes.

9. Of their horns are made combs, boxes, handles for knives, and drinking vessels; and, when softened and cut thin, they are used to make the transparent sides of lanterns.

10. The large bones are used to form many articles, which, in the whiteness of their appearance, nearly resemble ivory, and the small bones produce an oil, which is much used to clean harness, and the trappings belonging to a coach.

11. Their blood is an excellent manure for fruit-trees, and is the chief ingredient employed in

manufacturing that fine colour called Prussian blue ; it is also much used in refining sugar.

12. Glue is made of the gristles and finer pieces of cuttings and parings of the hides, boiled in water till they are reduced to a gelly, and then dried.

13. In short, the blood, fat, marrow, skin, hair, horns, hoofs, liver, gall, bones, and milk, have all their particular uses in manufactures, commerce, and medicine.

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## INGRATITUDE, OR INKLE AND YARICO.

1. AMONG the various vices to which human nature is prone, and which mark the degradation it has suffered, none more strikingly evince its debasement than the practice of ingratitude.

2. For other vices, and other failings, reason may be able to assign a cause ; but for that she must search in vain. That kindness should ever be returned with cruelty, or affection be treated with neglect, is humanity's shame, and man's disgrace.

3. Mr. Thomas Inkle, a young London merchant, was the third son of a wealthy citizen, who had carefully instilled into his mind a love of gain, and a desire of acquiring wealth ; and this propensity, which he had imbibed from precept, and felt from nature, was the grand inducement for him to try his fortune in the West Indies. Inkle's person was absolutely the reverse of his mind ; the



former was manly and noble ; but the latter mean and contracted.

4. During the voyage, the Achilles, the name of the vessel in which he embarked, put into a creek to avoid the fury of a storm ; and young Inkle, with several of the party, went on shore, to take a view of a scene so entirely new.

5. They had not walked far up the country before they were observed by a party of Indians, and fear and apprehension lent wings to their flight. Inkle outran his companions, and, breathless with terror, sought security in the thicket of a forest.

6. He had not been long in that forlorn situation, when his astonishment was called forth by the appearance of a young female, whose benignant countenance seemed instantly to compassionate his forlorn situation. The name of the female was Yarico.

7. Gentleness and sweetness were displayed in every feature ; and when Inkle, by signs, acquainted her with his forlorn situation, she evidently proved that sympathy was confined to no particular clime, and that humanity depends not upon the colour of the skin.

8. The generous Indian was a woman of high birth ; and knowing that the tenderness she felt for the unfortunate stranger would be displeasing to her parents, she felt the necessity of disguising it.

9. She took Inkle to a remote cave, supplied his wants, and daily administered to his comforts

Her affection in time became so strong, that she scarcely could exist but in his presence.

10. Fearful that he would grow weary of his confinement, she used to watch the opportunities of her parents' absence, and then conduct him into the beauteous groves, with which that country abounds; then persuade him to lie down and slumber, and anxiously watch by him for fear he should be disturbed!

11. His little dwelling was adorned with all the art that native elegance could suggest, and unsuspecting innocence employ, to make it appear pleasing to her lover's eyes.

12. At length Yarico had the happiness of finding Inkle understand her language, and had the felicity of hearing him express the strength of his gratitude, and power of his love.

13. Inkle was constantly representing the joys that would await them, if they could once return to England, and painted the excess of his passion in such glowing colours, that the unsuspecting Yarico could not doubt his sincerity, and at length promised not only to become the partner of his flight, but daily watch the arrival of some vessel to promote it.

14. The wished for object soon appeared; the unsuspecting Yarico left the abode of her doting parents, and, forgetful of her duty, thought only of her affection. The ship in which they had embarked was bound for Barbadoes, and all Inkle's ideas of acquiring wealth returned with double force.

15 Love, which had been a transitory passion, and which had acquired its foundation in interest, now yielded to a superiour claim. His freedom once obtained, the means were totally forgotten, and the unfortunate Yarico considered as a tax upon his bounty.

16. As soon as the vessel arrived at Barbadoes, the merchants crowded round it for the purpose of purchasing their slaves. The despicable Inkle was animated at the sight, and resolving to relieve himself of what he considered as a burden, offered the beauteous Yarico, his amiable deliverer, to the highest bidder !

17. It was in vain that she threw herself on her knees before him, or pleaded her tenderness and affection ; the heart that could be dead to gratitude, was lost to love, and the unfortunate Yarico was doomed to a life of slavery !

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## TENDERNESS TO MOTHERS.

1. MARK that parent hen, said a father to his beloved son. With what anxious care does she call together her offspring, and cover them with her expanded wings ! The kite is hovering in the air, and, disappointed of his prey, may perhaps dart upon the hen herself, and bear her off in his talons.

2. Does not this sight suggest to you the tenderness and affection of your mother ! her watch-

her care protected you in the helpless period of infancy, when she nourished you, taught your limbs to move, and your tongue to lisp its unformed accents.

3. In your childhood, she mourned over your little griefs; rejoiced in your innocent delights; administered to you the healing balm in sickness; and instilled into your mind the love of truth, of virtue, and of wisdom. Oh! cherish every sentiment of respect for such a mother. She merits your warmest gratitude, esteem, and veneration.

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## AN ADDRESS TO YOUTH.

1. YOUTH is the season proper to cultivate the benevolent and humane affections. As a great part of your happiness is to depend on the connexions which you form with others, it is of high importance, that you acquire betimes the temper and the manners which will render such connexions comfortable. Let a sense of justice be the foundation of all your social qualities.

2. Engrave on your mind that sacred rule, of "doing in all things to others as you wish they would do unto you." For this end, impress yourselves with a deep sense of the original and natural equality of men.

3. Whatever advantages of birth or fortune you possess, never display them with an ostentatious superiority. Leave the subordinations of rank,

to regulate the intercourse of more advanced years. At present it becomes you to act among your companions as a man with man.

4. Remember how unknown to you are the vicissitudes of the world ; and how often they, on whom ignorant and contemptuous young men once looked down with scorn, have risen to be their superiours in future years. Compassion is an emotion of which you ought never to be ashamed. Graceful in youth is the tear of sympathy, and the heart that melts at the tale of woe.

5. Let not ease and indulgence contract your affections, and wrap you up in selfish enjoyment. Accustom yourselves to think of the distresses of human life ; of the solitary cottage, the dying parent, and the weeping orphan. Never sport with pain and distress in any of your amusements, or treat even the meanest insect with wanton cruelty.

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## THE SWAN.

1. THE swan is one of the largest of water-fowls. Its motions on the land are awkward, and its neck is stretched forward with an air of stupidity ; but when seen smoothly gliding along the water, displaying a thousand graceful attitudes, and moving at pleasure without the smallest apparent effort, there is not a more beautiful figure in all nature.

2. The swan is the most silent of all the feathered tribes ; it can do little more than hiss, which it does on receiving any provocation. Its chief food is corn, bread, herbs growing in the water, and roots and seeds which are found near the margin. It lays seven or eight white eggs, much larger than those of a goose, and sits six weeks before its young are hatched.

3. It is not a little dangerous to approach the old ones, when their little families are feeding round them. Their fears as well as their pride seem to take the alarm, and when in danger, the old birds carry off the young on their back.

4. A female has been known to attack and drown a fox, which was swimming towards her nest. They are able to throw down and trample on youths of fifteen or sixteen, and an old swan can break the leg of a man with a single stroke of its wing. Few creatures of any kind are so famed for longevity as the swan ; its common age is said to be from eighty to a hundred years.

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## FILIAL SENSIBILITY.\*

1. A YOUNG gentleman in one of the academies at Paris, was remarked for eating nothing but soup and dry bread, and drinking only water. The governour of the institution, attributing this singularity to excess of devotion, reproved his pu-

pil, and endeavoured to persuade him to alter his resolution.

2. Finding, however, that his remonstrances were ineffectual, he sent for him again, and observed to him, that such conduct was highly unbecoming, and that it was his duty to conform to the rules of the academy. He then endeavoured to learn the reason of his pupil's conduct ; but as the youth could not be prevailed upon to impart the secret, the governour at last threatened to send him back to his family.

3. This menace produced an immediate explanation : " Sir," said the young man, " in my father's house I eat nothing but black bread, and of that very little ; here I have good soup and excellent white bread ; and though I might, if I chose it, fare luxuriously, I can not persuade myself to take any thing else, when I reflect on the situation in which I have left my father and mother."

4. The governour was greatly moved by this instance of filial sensibility, and could not refrain from tears. " Your father," said he, " has been in the army ; has he no pension?" " No," answered the youth, " he has long been soliciting one ; but, for want of money, has been obliged to give up the pursuit ; and rather than contract any debts at Versailles, he has chosen a life of wretchedness in the country."

5. " Well," replied the governour, " if the fact is as you have represented it, I promise to procure for your father a pension of five hundred livres a year. And since your friends are in so re-

duced circumstances, take these three louis-d'or for your pocket expenses. I will undertake to remit your father the first half year of his pension in advance."

6. "Ah, Sir !" replied the youth, "as you have the goodness to propose remitting a sum of money to my father, I entreat you to add to it these three louis-d'or. As I have here every thing I can wish for, I do not need them ; but they would be of great use to my father in the maintenance of his other children."

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## THE BEAVER.

1. THE beaver, which is an amphibious animal, is very common in the northern parts of America. He is about two feet long, and not quite one in height.

2. In form he resembles a rat, except in the tail, which is broad and flat. The colour of the hair is a light brown, and the fur is of great value. The teeth are formed like those of the rat, and are well adapted to the purpose of cutting down trees.

3. The beaver, when separated from his companions, and kept in a state of confinement, appears to be a mild, gentle animal, devoid of passion, but incapable of attachment, and naturally of a morbid, melancholy cast.

4. But, though solitude and confinement have such an effect upon this animal, society produces a



most astonishing change; for in his natural state, we behold him ardent and persevering, and offering an instructive lesson to mankind.

5. About the month of July, the beavers begin to assemble for the purpose of forming that social compact, which is to continue the greatest part of the year; and, these communities generally consist of two hundred of this skilful and ingenious race.

6. The place where they assemble is always by the side of a river, or lake; and, if they choose a river, their first object is to form a dam across the stream, which they sagaciously contrive in the most shallow part; and, if a tree is accidentally placed near the spot, they instantly resolve to cut it down, and in this enterprise succeed by gnawing it at the root.

7. When the tree is fallen into the river, they proceed to gnaw off the branches. It then serves as a support to that fabric which, with so much labour, they are about to rear.

8. The work is then filled up with wood of various sizes, which they have cut and collected, and interwoven together; and this is plastered over with clay; against which they raise a large bank of earth, ten or twelve feet thick at the bottom, and sloping off from the water, till it is about two feet thick at the top.

9. When the beavers' dam is completed, they build their habitations near the land, but partly in the water. Some of their houses are so large, as to contain families of fifteen or twenty beavers;

and they have sometimes twenty or thirty houses in one village. On a sudden alarm, they dive into the water.

10. The beaver lives on wood of various kinds, and roots. In eating, he sits like the squirrel, and holds his food in his fore paws.

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## AFFECTION TO PARENTS.

1. AN amiable youth was lamenting, in terms of the sincerest grief, the death of a most affectionate parent. His companion endeavoured to console him by the reflection, that he had always behaved to the deceased with duty, tenderness, and respect.

2. So I thought, answered the youth, while my parent was living ; but now I can recollect, with pain and sorrow, many instances of disobedience and neglect, for which, alas ! it is too late to make atonement.

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## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

1. Few individuals have been so useful to mankind as Benjamin Franklin ; and very few, even in this happy land, where the path to honourable distinction is ever open to talents, industry, and

integrity, have experienced a greater reverse of fortune..

2. In very early life, he served as apprentice to a tallow chandler ; but he soon found that cutting wicks, and filling moulds, would never satisfy his strong and inquisitive mind.

3. He had a great predilection for a sailor's life. He was eager to see mankind under all the variety of appearances, which manners, habits, and costume, have given them. A spirit of enterprise was the first trait of character which developed itself very strongly.

4. He read with eagerness accounts of cabin boys, who had become admirals ; of chimney-sweepers converted into mayors of London ; of scholars, poor and secluded in early life, whose names had gone down to posterity, followed by a long wake of glory ; and of rustick clerks, who, by some fortunate venture at sea, had amassed a splendid fortune.

5. Had his father encouraged his propensity for a seafaring life, he probably would have been an industrious sailor, a skilful pilot, and an economical and judicious captain. Luckily for him, however, Mr. Franklin thought best to thwart his boyish inclinations ; and he lived to show all these qualities in the character of a philosopher and statesman.

6. The avidity with which he read all the books that came in his way, induced his father to bind him as apprentice to an elder son, who was then a printer in Boston. In this trade, he made

rapid proficiency, and was soon very useful to his brother ; unfortunately, however, they could not agree together.

7. Benjamin had published some verses and essays in his brother's newspaper, which met with considerable praise. This flattered his youthful vanity ; and according to his own account of their disagreement, he was as much to blame for forwardness and self-importance, as his brother was for severity.

8. Whatever might be the causes of complaint, they became so irksome to him, that he absconded from Boston, and offered himself as a journeyman printer in Philadelphia.

9. The account of his first visit to that city, affords a striking contrast to his success in after life. " I was," says he, " in my working dress, which was covered with dirt ; and my pockets were stuffed with shirts and stockings."

10. Fatigued and hungry, with very little money in his purse, he roamed along the streets, until he met a child with a loaf of bread. He eagerly inquired where it was bought ; and having the baker's pointed out to him, he purchased three large rolls, which he devoured as he walked along through the principal streets.

11. After this refreshment, he followed a crowd of well dressed people, who were all going the same way, and very soon found himself in the interior of a Friends' meeting-house.

12. Such was his first introduction to the city of Philadelphia, where his shrewdness and talent

for business, soon made him a distinguished citizen.

13. The great cause of Doctor Franklin's rise in the world was his habit of close observation upon men and things. His attention was always awake, always interested in what was around him.

14. This led him to invent his metallick kite, with silken cords to draw lightning down from the heavens; this led him to apply his knowledge to a practical use, by the introduction of lightning rods; and to this we owe the sententious wisdom, which every where pervades his writings. Perhaps economy was a still more striking trait of his character than shrewd discrimination.

15. Every child has read the story of the dear-bought whistle; and most children have probably figured to themselves how Benjamin Franklin looked when he went home piping in the merriment of his heart, and thinking how his brothers and sisters would envy him the noisy plaything.

16. And then his look of disappointment and vexation, when every one in the house laughed at his purchase, and told him he had paid "too dear for his whistle."

17. This lesson seems to have made a deep impression upon him; for economy was the spirit breathed from all his actions, and all his writings. He was frugal in his own expenses; frugal in his system of politicks; and frugal even in his words.

18. Thus, instead of saying that it is difficult for a man deeply in debt to be independent in his

integrity, and to avoid flattering the rich, he says, with peculiar brevity, "It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright." Yet his economy seems to have had no tinge of meanness.

19. He was always willing to lend money to those who were entering life destitute; and when those people were able and willing to pay him, he would often say, "lend it to the first poor tradesman you find, who is industrious and honest; and tell him to lend it to another, as soon as he is able to spare it. In this way, with a small sum of money, I shall do good to the end of time."

20. This extraordinary man was born in Boston, and he always said he owed his ~~thrift~~ knowledge entirely to the good education he received from the free grammar schools of that intelligent city. It was Doctor Franklin's misfortune, to have associated, in early life, with some unprincipled characters, and to have read pernicious books.

21. It is impossible to go through the temptations of life, with any degree of safety, without the protection of religious principle. Hence, we find this learned man bitterly regretting, in his old age, the errors of his misguided youth.

22. Let this teach the young, that they can not be too careful in the choice of their companions, and their books. And, if the laugh of the gay and fashionable, should ever make industry and economy appear like contemptible virtues, let them remember that Benjamin Franklin, a poor, hard-working mechanick, became by means of these

very virtues, a philosopher, whose discoveries were useful and celebrated throughout Europe.

23. If they grow weary of application, and despise frugality, let them think of a poor printer boy, eating his roll of dry bread, in the streets of Philadelphia, afterwards ambassador to the Court of France, welcomed to the most splendid of Parisian saloons, and his gray hairs crowned with a wreath of laurel by the young and fair of that enthusiastick nation.

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## BEES.

1. As the children of Mrs. Johnson were, one evening, at tea, eating some honey, the curious appearance of the honey-comb induced them to ask their mother a great many questions about bees.

2. They knew how honey and wax were obtained and preserved by bees, from reading Miss Edgeworth's book about little Frank, but they wanted to know a great deal more; for they had heard their father once talking with a gentleman about the economy of bees, and they did not know what was meant by economy of bees.

3. Mrs. Johnson told them, what was called "the economy of bees," signified their admirable management of their work, and disposal of themselves into little parties, the better to accomplish it; and also their submitting to be directed by one bee,

which we distinguish by the name of Queen-bee, from her commanding the whole hive.

4. The queen is easily distinguished from the rest by the size and shape of her body. On her depends the welfare of the whole community. She is seen, at times, with a numerous retinue, marching from cell to cell, plunging the extremity of her body into each of them, and leaving in each an egg.

5. A day or two after this egg is deposited, the grub is excluded from the shell, having the shape of a maggot rolled up in a ring, and lying softly on a bed of whitish coloured gelly, on which it begins to feed. The neuter, or working bees, then attend it with astonishing tenderness and anxiety ; they furnish it with food, and watch over it with unremitting assiduity.

6. In about six days, the grub arrives at its full growth, when its affectionate attendants shut up the mouth of its cell with wax, to secure it from injury. The grub spins a silken lining all round its cell, and then turns to a chrysalis. In about seventeen days it breaks through this lining and the waxen lid, and comes forth a perfect bee.

7. It is pleasant to see the neuter bees, who form only the labouring part of the community, in the act of collecting the mealy dust of flowers, for the basis of their wax.

8. They roll themselves in the flower cup, the dust of which adheres to their hairs ; then bringing their feet over their bodies, they fill with it



two small baskets, or cavities edged with hairs, appended to their hinder legs.

9. As soon as the bee, thus laden, comes to the hive, others meet it, and taking the dust from its legs, swallow it; their stomachs being the place where it is converted into wax, which they throw up and mould into proper form. The males are called drones; they have no stings, and are always killed by the neuters about the month of September.

10. The bees have many enemies; one is a little moth, that comes fluttering about the mouth of the hive, and lays its eggs there. From these eggs, little caterpillars are hatched, which creep in, and destroy the young bees in their cells; then, when they are fully grown, they spin a web, and turn to moths in the hive.

11. Another enemy is the sparrow, and he goes very cunningly to work. He alights on the board before the hive, and taps smartly against it with his bill. A bee comes directly to the door, and is snapped up by the sparrow. Wasps and hornets also kill bees: they rip them open with their teeth to suck out the honey, which is contained in a little sack.

12. Bees keep their' hive beautifully neat and clean. Their industry and activity are truly wonderful; not one in the whole hive, excepting the drones, is unemployed; some are engaged in gathering honey and wax; others in rebuilding rotten cells; some keep guard at the entrance of the hive, to prevent other insects going in; some

are employed in carrying out the dead, for when one bee dies, the other bees will not allow the dead body to remain in the hive.

13. The working bees, or neuters, are very fond of their queen. If, by any accident, she be destroyed, at first, the whole hive is thrown into confusion, and all labour is suspended. But if there be any eggs in the cell, they are able to produce another queen, for this bee, while young, is fed by the others, with a kind of peculiar food, and they fit up a cell for her reception, much larger than the cells of the neuters.

14. If a queen be taken from a hive and kept apart from the working bees, she will refuse to eat, and, in the course of four or five days, will die of hunger.

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## THE SQUIRREL.

1. THE squirrel is a beautiful little animal, equally remarkable for the elegance of its form, the liveliness of its disposition, and the agility of its motions.

2. It is gentle and harmless ; though naturally wild, it is easily tamed ; and though excessively timid, it soon becomes familiar. Being naturally fond of warmth, it will, when domesticated, creep into a person's pocket, sleeve, or bosom, with perfect confidence.

3. Its tail constitutes its greatest singularity --

well as its principal ornament. It is also not less useful than ornamental; for being sufficiently large and bushy to cover the whole body, it serves as an excellent defence against the inclemencies of the weather. It also greatly assists it in clinging and adhering to trees.

4. Linnæus, with other naturalists, assures us, that in crossing a river, the squirrel places itself upon a piece of bark, and erecting its tail in order to catch the wind, uses it as a sail, and thus commits itself to the mercy of the waves.

5. It would certainly be both curious and interesting to be an eyewitness of one of their voyages, and a benevolent heart could not forbear wishing safety and success to the little navigators. The fact, indeed, would appear incredible, were it not attested by such respectable evidence.

6. If, however, it be true, it exhibits a striking specimen of animal instinct, although not more wonderful than many others, which are displayed in the brute creation

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## PARCHMENT.

1. PARCHMENT is made of the skin of an animal, and is white, smooth, thin, and stiff.

2. Many centuries ago, people had no books to read. Those persons who wrote, wrote on parchment. The books were kept in rolls, as maps are often now kept.

3. Few persons could read at that time, for the art of printing was not known; and, there was no paper; no one knew how to make it.

4. The head, or part of the drum which is beaten, and also that of the tambarine, is made of parchment.

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## PRINTING.

1. PRINTING was invented in 1444, nearly 400 years ago. Children who live now, ought to be glad that they have books to read, and are taught to read them.

2. If they had lived a few centuries ago, they would not have had books to read, or known how to read at all, unless they had rich parents, who were able to pay a great sum to those who taught the people without the use of books.

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## PAPER.

1. PAPER is generally made of linen or cotton rags; at least, the paper which is used in writing and printing.

2. Coarse, brown paper, used for wrapping, is made of old ropes, old twine, and often of woollen rags. Very lately, wrapping-paper has been made of straw, to a considerable extent.

3. Very fine thin paper is made of silk, of which bankbills are made.

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## INK.

1. BLACK ink used for writing, is generally made of an infusion of galls, copperas, and gum arabick.

2. Ink used for printing, is made by boiling linseed oil, and burning it a short time, and mixing it with lampblack, with an addition of soap and rosin.

3. India ink, from China, is composed of lampblack, and size or animal glue.

4. There is a kind of liquor used in writing, called sympathetick ink, which exhibits no colour or appearance till some other means are used, such as holding it to the fire, or rubbing something over it.

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## CRAYON.

1. CRAYON is the general name for all coloured stones, or other minerals and substances, used in designing or painting in pastil or paste, whether they have been beaten and reduced to paste, or are used in their primitive consistence.

2. Red crayons are made of bloodstone, or red chalk; black crayons are made of charcoal, or black-lead.

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## THE HUMMINGBIRD.

1. OF all the birds that flutter in the garden, or paint the landscape, the hummingbird is the most delightful to look upon, and the most inoffensive. Of this charming little animal, there are six or seven varieties, from the size of a small wren, down to that of an humblebee. A European would not readily suppose, that there existed any birds so very small, and yet so completely furnished with a bill, feathers, wings, and intestines, exactly resembling those of the largest kind.

2. Birds not so large as the end of one's little finger, would probably be supposed mere creatures of imagination, were they not seen in infinite numbers, and as frequent as butterflies in a summer's day, sporting in the fields of America, from flower to flower, and extracting sweets with their little bills.

3. The smallest hummingbird is about the size of a hazelnut. The feathers on its wings and tail are black; but those on its body, and under its wings, are of a greenish brown, with a fine red cast or gloss, which no silk or velvet can imitate. It has a small crest on its head, green at the bottom, and as it were gilded at the top, and which

sparkles in the sun like a little star in the middle of its forehead. The bill is black, straight, slender, and of the length of a small pin.

4. It is inconceivable how much these birds add to the high finishing and beauty of a rich, luxurious western landscape. As soon as the sun is risen, the hummingbirds, of different kinds, are seen fluttering about the flowers, without ever lighting upon them. Their wings are in such rapid motion, that it is impossible to discern their colours, except by their glittering.

5. They are never still, but continually in motion, visiting flower after flower, and extracting its honey as if with a kiss. For this purpose they are furnished with a forky tongue, that enters the cup of the flower, and extracts its nectared tribute. Upon this alone they subsist. The rapid motion of their wings occasions a humming sound, from whence they have their name; for whatever divides the air swiftly, must produce murmur.

6. The nests of these birds are also very curious. They are suspended in the air, at the point of the twigs of an orange, a pomegranate, or a citron-tree; sometimes even in houses, if a small and convenient twig be found for the purpose. The female is the architect, while the male goes in quest of materials; such as cotton, fine moss, and the fibres of vegetables. Of these materials a nest is composed, about the size of a hen's egg cut in two; it is admirably contrived, and warmly lined with cotton.

7. There are never more than two eggs found

in the nest ; these are about the size of small peas, and as white as snow, with here and there a yellow speck. The male and the female sit upon the nest by turns ; but the female takes to herself the greater share. She seldom quits the nest, except a few minutes in the morning and evening, when the dew is upon the flowers, and their honey in perfection. During this short interval, the male takes her place.

8. The time of incubation continues twelve days ; at the end of which the young ones appear, much about the size of a blue-bottle fly. They are at first bare ; by degrees they are covered with down ; and, at last, feathers succeed, but less beautiful at first than those of the old ones.

9. Father Labat, in his account of the mission to America, says, " that his companion found the nest of a hummingbird, in a shed near the dwelling-house ; and took it in, at a time when the young ones were about fifteen or twenty days old. He placed them in a cage at his chamber window, to be amused by their sportive flutterings ; but he was much surprised to see the old ones, which came and fed their brood regularly every hour in the day."

10. " By this means they themselves grew so tame, that they seldom quit the chamber ; and, without any constraint, came to live with their young ones. All four frequently perched upon their master's hand, chirping as if they had been at liberty abroad. He fed them with a very fine clear paste, made of wine, biscuit, and sugar."



11. "They thrust their tongues into this paste, till they were satisfied, and then fluttered and chirped about the room. I never beheld any thing more agreeable," continues he, "than this lovely little family, which had possession of my companion's chamber, and flew in and out just as they thought proper; but were ever attentive to the voice of their master, when he called them.

12. "In this manner they lived with him above six months; but, at a time when he expected to see a new colony formed, he unfortunately forgot to tie up their cage to the ceiling at night, to preserve them from the rats, and he found in the morning, to his great mortification, that they were all devoured."

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## RELIGION.

1. RELIGION is the daughter of heaven, parent of our virtues, and source of all true felicity; she alone gives peace and contentment; divests the heart of anxious cares, bursts on the mind a flood of joy, and sheds unmingled and perpetual sunshine in the pious breast. By her the spirits of darkness are banished from the earth, and angelick ministers of grace thicken unseen the regions of mortality.

2. She promotes love and good will among men, lifts up the head that hangs down, heals the wounded spirit, dissipates the gloom of sorrow, sweetens

the cup of affliction, blunts the sting of death, and wherever seen, felt, and enjoyed, breathes around her an everlasting spring.

3. Would you wish, amidst the great variety of religious systems in vogue, to make a right distinction, and prefer the best? Recollect the character of Christ; keep a steady eye on that universal and permanent good will to men, in which He lived, by which He suffered, and for which He died.

4. What now would you expect from a mind so purely and habitually benign? Is it possible to suppose, that a heart thus warm and wide could harbour a narrow wish, or utter a partial sentiment? Most luckily, in this point, full satisfaction is in every man's power.

5. Go, search the religion He has left, to the bottom; not in those artificial theories, which have done it the most essential injury; or in their manner, who assume His name, but overlook His example, and who are for ever talking about the merits of His death, at the expense of those virtues which adorn His life.

6. Not in those wild and romantick notions, which, to make us christians, would make us fools; but in those inspired writings, and in those alone, which contain His genuine history, and His blessed gospel; and which, in the most peculiar and extensive sense, are the words of eternal life.

7. Read the scriptures, then, as you would read the last will of some deceased friend, in which you expected a large bequest; and tell me, in the

sincerity of your soul; what you see there to circumscribe the social affections, to crush the risings of benevolence, or to check the generous effusions of humanity. Littleness of mind and narrowness of temper, were certainly no parts of our Saviour's character; and He enjoins nothing which He did not uniformly and minutely exemplify.

8. Strange, that an institution, which begins and ends in benignity, should be prostituted to countenance the workings of malevolent passions, should produce animosities among those whom it was intended to unite; but there is not a corruption in the human heart, which has not sometimes borrowed the garb of religion.

9. Christianity, however, is not less precious to the honest, because knaves and fools have abused her; and let bigots and skepticks say what they please, she softens and enlarges the heart, warms and impregnates the mind of man, as certainly, and essentially, as the sun does the earth.

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## MODESTY.

1. MODESTY is one of the chief ornaments of youth, and has ever been esteemed a presage of rising merit; it covers a multitude of faults, and doubles the lustre of every virtue which it seems to hide; the perfections of men being like those flowers which appear more beautiful, when their leaves are a little contracted and folded up, than

when they are full blown, and display themselves without any reserve to the view.

2. Modesty is a polite accomplishment, and generally an attendant upon merit. It is engaging to the highest degree, and wins the hearts of all our acquaintance. On the other hand, none are more disgusting in company, than the impudent and presuming.

3. The man who commends and speaks well of himself on all occasions, we generally dislike. On the contrary, he who studies to conceal his own deserts, who does justice to the merit of others, who talks but little of himself, and that with modesty, makes a favourable impression on the persons with whom he is conversing, captivates their minds, and gains their esteem.

4. Modesty, however, widely differs from an awkward bashfulness, which is as much to be condemned as the other is to be applauded. A gentleman who is acquainted with life, enters a room with gracefulness, and with a modest assurance addresses the company in an easy and natural manner, and without the least embarrassment.

5. This is the characteristic of good breeding, and a very necessary knowledge in our intercourse with men ; for one of inferior talents, with the behaviour of a gentleman, is frequently better received than a man of sense, with the address and manners of a clown.

## THE FORCE OF CONSCIENCE.

1. A JEWELLER, a man of reputation and considerable wealth, having occasion, in the way of his business, to travel at some distance from the place of his abode, took with him a servant, in order to take care of his portmanteau.

2. He had with him some of his best jewels, and a large sum of money, to which his servant was likewise privy. The master having occasion to dismount on the road, the servant, watching his opportunity, took a pistol from his master's saddle, and shot him dead on the spot; then rifling him of his jewels and money, and hanging a large stone to his neck, he threw him into the nearest canal.

3. With this booty he made off to a distant part of the country, where he had reason to believe that neither he nor his master was known. There he began to trade in a very low way at first, that his obscurity might screen him from observation, and in the course of several years, seemed to rise by the natural progress of business, into wealth and consideration; so that this good fortune appeared at once the effect and reward of industry and virtue.

4. Of these he counterfeited the appearance so well, that he grew into great credit, and married into a reputable family; and, by laying out his sudden stores discreetly, as he saw occasion, and joining to all a universal affability, he was admitted to a

share of the government of the town, and rose from one post to another, till at length he was chosen chief magistrate.

5. In this office he maintained a fair character, and continued to fill it with no small applause, both as governour and as a judge, till one day, as he sat on the bench with some of his fellow judges, a criminal was brought before him, who was accused of murdering his master.

6. The evidence came out full, the jury brought in their verdict, that the prisoner was guilty, and the whole assembly waited for the sentence of the president of the court with great suspense. Meanwhile, he appeared to be in unusual disorder and agitation of mind; his colour often changed; at length he arose from his seat, and coming down from the bench, placed himself just by the unfortunate man at the bar, to the astonishment of all the people.

7. "You see before you," said he, addressing himself to his fellow judges, "you see before you a striking instance of the just awards of heaven, which this day, after thirty years concealment, presents to you a greater criminal than the man just now found guilty." Then he made a full confession of his guilt, and all its aggravations. "Nor can I feel," continued he, "any relief from the agonies of an awakened conscience, but by requiring that justice be forthwith done against me, in the most publick and solemn manner."

8. Amazement seized the whole assembly, and especially the minds of his fellow judges. They

proceeded, however, upon his confession, to pass sentence upon him, and he died with all the symptoms of a penitent mind, leaving to the world this all important truth, that "the wicked shall not go unpunished."

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## THE ZEBRA.

1. THE zebra is one of the most beautiful of animals. Nothing can exceed the regularity of its colours, which, in the male, are white and brown, and in the female white and black, ranged in alternate stripes over the whole body, in a style so beautiful and ornamental, that it might, at the first sight, seem the effect of the most exquisite art, rather than the genuine production of nature. The thighs, legs, and even the tail, are beautiful in the same style of elegance ; and every part is equally decorated.

2. This animal has hitherto been esteemed absolutely untameable. Some naturalists suppose, that, with proper management, it might be converted to the same uses as the horse. This opinion, however, is but ill supported by experience, for those that have been caught have generally discovered a degree of viciousness, that has rendered it unsafe to approach them.

3. A zebra, which was long kept in France, was exceedingly wild at his arrival, and was never completely tamed. He was, indeed, broken for

the saddle, but his stubbornness rendered great precaution necessary; and two men were obliged to hold the bridle while another was riding him.

4. A beautiful male zebra, at Exeter-change, London, which was afterward burnt to death, by the mischievous act of a monkey setting fire to the straw on which he lay, appeared to have lost his native wildness, and was so gentle, as to suffer a child of six years old to sit quietly on his back, without exhibiting the least sign of displeasure. He was familiar even with strangers, and received those kinds of caresses, that are usually given to the horse, with evident satisfaction.

5. The zebra is only found in the southern regions of Africa, from Abyssinia to the Cape of Good Hope, and from Mozambique to Congo. Whole herds of these animals are sometimes seen feeding; but on account of their swiftness, they are exceedingly difficult to take. The Dutch of the Cape colony have employed every means to subdue and tame the zebra, but without success.

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## THE OSTRICH.

1. THIS gigantick creature generally measures seven feet from the top of its head to the ground, three of which are allowed for the head and neck, as from the back it is only four; but when it is stretched out in a line, it measures six feet from the head to the end of the back; each wing, without



the feathers, is about a foot and a half in length; but when they are on, they are at least double.

2. The feathers upon the tail and wings, are held in such high estimation, that the creature is hunted merely for their sake. Its appetite is more inordinate than can possibly be conceived. It will greedily devour leather, glass, iron, stones, tin, lead, and cork. The eggs of this animal weigh three pounds.

3. Of all creatures that make use of their legs, the ostrich has the character of being the fleetest. His wings, as well as his legs, keep in motion like two oars to waft him along; and did he keep forward in a direct line, instead of a circular chase, he would find no difficulty in outstripping his pursuers.

## THE EAGLE.

1. THE royal, or golden eagle, is the largest and noblest of all the class of birds, that bears the name of eagle; and as the lion obtains pre-eminence among animals, so the eagle is allowed to possess it among birds.

2. It weighs between twelve and thirteen pounds; and the wings, extended, measure upwards of seven feet. Both the sight and smelling are remarkably acute.

3. The legs are yellow, short, and very strong, three inches in circumference, and feathered to the

very feet. The toes are covered with large scales, and armed with most formidable claws, the middle of which are two inches in length.

4. The eagle is naturally a solitary animal ; and it is as extraordinary to see two pairs of eagles on the same mountain, as two lions in the same forest. The eagle's nest is usually built in an inaccessible cliff of a mountain or rock.

5. The strength of the eagle is great. With his wings he is able to strike a blow, which will kill a man. He soars to greater heights than any other bird, and carries to his lofty nest, geese, lambs, and sometimes children four or five years old, to be devoured by his young ones.

6. The bald eagle, which is the emblem of the United States, Mr. Wilson describes thus :

7. " Formed by nature for braving the severest cold ; feeding equally upon the produce of the sea, and of the land ; possessing powers of flight capable of outstripping even the tempests themselves ; unawed by any thing but man.

8. " From the ethereal heights to which he soars, looking abroad, at one glance, on an immeasurable expanse of forest, fields, lakes, and ocean, deep below him ; he appears indifferent to change of seasons ; as in a few minutes he can pass from summer to winter, from the lower to the higher regions of the atmosphere ; and thence descend at will to the torrid or frozen regions of the earth. He is therefore found at all seasons in the countries which he inhabits."

## THE MIMICK, OR MOCKING BIRD.

1. THERE is a bird in some parts of our country, which is thus described in Wilson's Ornithology :

2. The plumage of this bird has nothing gaudy or brilliant about it ; but his figure is well proportioned, and even handsome.

3. The ease, elegance, and rapidity of his movements, the animation of his eye, and the intelligence he displays in listening, and laying up lessons from almost every species of the feathered creation, within his hearing, are really surprising.

4. To these qualities we may add that of a voice, full, strong, and musical, and capable of almost every modulation. In the measure and accent, he faithfully follows his originals. In force and sweetness of expression, he greatly improves upon them.

5. In his native groves, while the woods are already vocal with a multitude of warblers, his admirable song rises pre-eminent over every competitor. The ear can listen to his musick alone, to which that of the others seems a mere accompaniment.

6. Neither is his strain altogether imitative. His native notes, which are easily distinguishable, are bold and full, and varied seemingly beyond all limits.

7. They consist of short expressions of two, three, or at the most five or six syllables, generally

interspersed with imitations, and all of them uttered with great emphasis and rapidity, and continued for half an hour, or an hour at a time.

8. While he is thus exerting himself, a bystander, destitute of sight, would suppose that the whole feathered tribe had assembled together on a trial of their skill, each striving to produce his utmost effect, so perfect are his imitations.

9. He many times deceives the sportsman, and sends him after birds, which, perhaps, are not within miles of him, but whose notes he exactly imitates.

10. Even birds themselves are frequently imposed on by this admirable mimic, and are decoyed by the fancied calls of their mates.

11. In his domesticated state, when he commences his career of song, it is impossible to stand by uninterested. He whistles for the dog; the dog starts up, wags his tail, and runs to meet his master.

12. He squeaks out like a hurt chicken, and the hen hurries about with hanging wings and bristled feathers, clucking to protect her injured brood.

13. This excessive fondness for variety, however, in the opinion of some, injures his song. His elevated imitations of the brown thrush, are frequently interrupted by the crowing of cocks; and the warblings of the blue bird, which he exquisitely manages, are mingled with the screamings of swallows, or the cackling of hens.

14. Amidst the simple melody of the robin, we

are suddenly surprised by the shrill reiterations of the whippoorwill; while the notes of the killdeer, blue jay, marten, baltimore, and twenty others, succeed, with such imposing reality, that we look around for the originals, and discover, with astonishment, that the sole performer, in this singular concert, is the admirable bird now before us.

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## CHOCOLATE

1. CHOCOLATE is made of the kernel of the cocoa-nut, with other ingredients, generally a little sugar, cinnamon, or other fragrant substances.

2. The nut is ground fine, then mixed with the ingredients, and is put in a mould. It then becomes a mass, in which state it is sold.

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## PEPPER.

1. PEPPER is the seed or grain of a plant. The stem of the plant is a vine, which requires a prop, usually a tree.

2. The leaves are oval, and the flower white. There are three kinds of pepper, the black, the white, and the long.

3. The black pepper grows in Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, and other Asiatick countries. The white pepper is the black pepper decorticated.

4. The long pepper is the fruit of a different species, which also grows in the same countries. It consists of numerous grains attached to a common footstalk.

5. Pepper has a strong aromattick smell, and a pungent taste.

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## NUTMEG.

1. NUTMEG is the fruit of a tree which grows in the East Indies and South Sea.

2. The tree grows to the height of thirty feet. The colour of the bark of the trunk is a reddish brown, that of the young branches a bright green.

3. The nutmeg is an aromattick, and is very grateful to the taste and smell.

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## GINGER.

1. GINGER is a plant which grows in the East and West Indies.

2. The roots are jointed, and the stalks rise two or three feet, with narrow leaves. The flower stems arise by the side of these, immediately from the root, naked, and ending in an oblong scaly spike.

3. The dried roots are used for various purposes, in the kitchen and in medicine.

## PIMENTA, OR ALLSPICE.

1. PIMENTA is the berry of a tree which grows spontaneously, and in great abundance, in Jamaica, one of the West India islands.

2. This spice has a very mildly pungent taste, and is agreeably aromatick.

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## CINNAMON.

1. CINNAMON is the bark of a tree which grows in Ceylon, an island in the East Indies.

2. Cinnamon is a grateful aromatick, of a fragrant smell; it has a moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astringency.

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## CLOVES.

1. CLOVES are a very pungent aromatick spice, the flower of the clove-tree, which grows in the Molucca isles.

2. The tree grows to the size of the laurel, and its bark resembles that of the olive. No verdure is seen under it.

3. At the extremities of its branches are produced vast numbers of flowers, which are at first

white, then green, and at last red and hard. These are called cloves.

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## SALT.

1. Common salt is a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat; and, it is used for other purposes.

2. Salt is found almost every where. It is found native in the earth, or it is produced by evaporation and crystallization from water impregnated with saline particles.

3. The water of the ocean contains salt. Springs of water have been found in various parts of the world, which also contain salt.

4. A great quantity of water is collected, and placed so that the water evaporates and leaves the salt: sometimes the water is boiled away in kettles, and the salt is left.

5. There are many salt mines composed of pure rock salt, deep under ground. The most celebrated are those of Cracow, in Poland.

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## NITRE.

1. Nitre is a salt, called also saltpetre. It exists in large quantities in the earth.

2. It is continually formed in inhabited places,



on walls sheltered from rain, and in all situations where animal matters are decomposed.

3. It is of great use in the arts. It is the principal ingredient in gunpowder, and is useful in medicines, in preserving meat, butter, &c. It is a white substance, and has an acrid, bitter taste.

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## RICE.

1. RICE is a plant which is cultivated in all warm climates, and the grain forms a large portion of the food of the inhabitants.

2. In America, it grows chiefly on low moist land, which can be overflowed.

3. It is a light food, and seems intended by the wise and benevolent creator to be the proper food of men in warm climates.

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## NIAGARA RIVER AND FALLS.

1. NIAGARA river connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, is about thirty miles in length, and forms a part of the western boundary between the state of New York and Upper Canada.

2. The falls of this river, seven miles from Lake Ontario, are the greatest curiosity in this or any other country.

3. To have a tolerable idea of this stupendous

cataract, it will be necessary to know, that the country which contains Lake Erie is elevated about three hundred feet above that which contains Lake Ontario.

4. The slope which separates the upper and lower country, is generally very steep, and in many places it is nearly perpendicular.

5. Some have conjectured, that from the great length of time, the quantity of water, and the distance which it falls, the rocks have been worn away seven miles from Lake Ontario, up the river towards Lake Erie, by which this astonishing chasm is formed.

6. This river is one of the largest in the world, and yet the whole of its waters is discharged with great velocity down this chasm, by a fall of a hundred and fifty feet perpendicular.

7. It is not easy to bring the imagination to correspond to the greatness of the scene. A river extremely deep and rapid, and that serves to drain a great part of the waters of North America into the Atlantick Ocean, is here poured precipitately down a ledge of rocks, that rises, like a wall, across the whole bed of its stream. The river, a little above, is nearly three quarters of a mile broad; and the rocks, where it grows more narrow, and over which the water falls, are four hundred yards over.

8. The direction of the rocks is not straight across, but hollowing inwards like a horseshoe; so that the cataract, which bends to the shape of

the obstacle, rounding inwards, presents a kind of theatre, the most tremendous in nature.

9. Just in the middle of this circular wall of waters, a little island, that has braved the fury of the current, presents one of its points, and divides the stream at the top into two parts; but they unite again long before they reach the bottom.

10. The noise of the falls is frequently heard at the distance of twenty or thirty miles; and the fury of the waters, at the termination of their fall, is inconceivable. A perceptible tremulous motion, is felt at the distance of several rods around the falls.

11. The dashing of the water produces a mist, that rises to the very clouds; and which forms a most beautiful rainbow, when the sun shines.

12. Just below the great fall, the water and foam may be seen puffed up in large spherical figures, which burst at the top, and project a column of the spray to a great height, and then subside, and are succeeded by others which burst in like manner.

13. The fog or spray, in the winter season, falls upon the neighbouring trees, to which it congeals, and exhibits a very beautiful crystalline appearance.

14. It is very difficult to descend into the chasm of this stupendous cataract, on account of the great height of the banks; but after a person has descended, he may go up to the foot of the falls, and take shelter behind the descending column of water, between that and the precipice, where there

is a sufficient space to contain several persons in perfect safety.

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## THE TWO MEN AND THEIR BARLEY.

1. A NUMBER of years ago, two neighbours, in a newly settled part of the country, were travelling together, each with a load of barley to carry to the malt-house. At that place, the barley was to be inspected, and, if found good, to be ground into malt for the making of beer.

2. For a considerable distance, these travellers found the ride more pleasant than they had expected. They conversed in a social manner on different subjects, as the various streams, cleared farms, and cottages, they passed; and among other things, related the various opinions they had heard concerning the malt-house to which they were going.

3. As they advanced, doubts began to arise in their minds, respecting the course they should take; for the country was hilly, and different paths were seen, which appeared to lead in the same general direction. The travellers had examined the geography and maps; but neither of them had ever passed that way before.

4. After the best information they could get, they came, at last, to a fork in the roads, where they found themselves unable to agree. One said, the right hand, and the other said the left,

was the proper course ; and finally, each took his own way, in the firm belief, that his neighbour was wrong.

5. As it happened, both men arrived at the malt-house, nearly at the same time. Their meeting was very unexpected to both ; and they still wished to know, which of the two ways was the better ; but, on inquiry, they found that, though there were different roads, and it was of some consequence for travellers to make a wise choice, yet, the main question, at that place, was, not which one of a dozen ways they come, but whether their barley was good.

6. We may learn from this story, that if people agree, in the main points, they should not get angry and abuse each other, as they sometimes do, because they cannot think alike in trifling things ; or that if two persons, both meaning to do right, should differ in opinion, respecting very important affairs, it would be proper for each to enjoy his own way of thinking, and not quarrel about it.

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## THE WHISTLE.

1. WHEN I was a child, at seven years old, my friends, on a holyday, filled my pockets with coppers. I went directly to a shop where they sold toys for children ; and being charmed with the sound of a whistle, that I met by the way in the

hands of another boy, I voluntarily offered all my money for one.

2. I then came home, and went whistling all over the house, much pleased with my whistle, but disturbing all the family.

3. My brothers, and sisters, and cousins, understanding the bargain I had made, told me I had given four times as much for it as it was worth.

4. This put me in mind what good things I might have bought with the rest of my money; and they laughed at me so much for my folly, that I cried with vexation; and the reflection gave me more chagrin than the whistle gave me pleasure.

5. This, however, was afterwards of use to me, the impression continuing on my mind; so that often, when I was tempted to buy some unnecessary thing, I said to myself—do not give too much for the whistle; and so I saved my money.

6. As I grew up, came into the world, and observed the actions of men, I thought I met with many, very many, who gave too much for their whistle.

7. When I saw any one too ambitious of court favours, sacrificing his time in attendance on levees, his repose, his liberty, his virtue, and perhaps his friends, to attain it, I have said to myself—this man gives too much for his whistle.

8. When I saw another fond of popularity, constantly employing himself in political bustles, neglecting his own affairs and ruining them by

that neglect—he pays indeed, says I, too much for his whistle.

9. If I knew a miser, who gave up every kind of comfortable living, all the pleasure of doing good to others, all the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the joys of benevolent friendship, for the sake of accumulating wealth—poor man, says I, you do indeed pay too much for your whistle.

10. When I meet a man of pleasure, sacrificing every laudable improvement of the mind, or of his fortune, to mere corporeal sensations—mistaken man, says I, you are providing pain for yourself instead of pleasure: you give too much for your whistle.

11. If I see one fond of fine clothes, fine furniture, fine equipage, all above his fortune, for which he contracts debts, and ends his career in prison—alas! says I, he has paid dear, very dear, for his whistle.

12. When I see a beautiful sweet tempered girl, married to an ill-natured brute of a husband—what a pity it is, says I, that she has paid so much for a whistle.

13. In short, I conceived that great part of the miseries of mankind were brought upon them by the false estimates they had made of the value of things, and by their giving too much for their whistles.

## FILIAL AFFECTION.

1. AMONG all human duties, none have a stronger claim to our attention than filial affection; for next to our Maker, our parents are entitled to our veneration, gratitude, and esteem.

2. Yet with all these claims upon their children's affection, how often has the unhappy parent the misery of finding impudence substituted in the place of humility, arrogance in that of dependance, and indifference in that of duty; and instead of their children's submitting with docility to the experience of age, behold them vain through ignorance, and presumptuous through folly!

2. It unfortunately happens, that the age which stands in most need of advice, should be the most prone to reject it. In China, so great is the veneration and respect in which the parental character is held, that an instance of its authority being disputed, is absolutely unknown.

4. The virtue of filial tenderness is so strongly exemplified in the following instance, that one need only read it, to catch the virtuous sentiment, and imitate the pious example.

5. A Roman lady of rank, was accused of a crime against the state, for which she was tried and condemned to suffer death. The keeper of the prison, who was ordered to be her executioner, not only felt a great degree of repugnance to the office, but was absolutely incapable of performing it; yet aware that his own life depended upon



discharge of his duty, he durst not attempt preserving her existence.

6. Thus circumstanced, the cruel idea, which had compassion for its foundation, occurred, of letting her remain without sustenance, knowing that she must then die from want, and that he should escape the pain of becoming her executioner.

7. A man in that situation, who could shrink from the discharge of his duty from motives of humanity, it is natural to suppose, might easily be subdued by tenderness, and overcome by persuasion.

8. It is no wonder that he yielded to the entreaties of the daughter, and permitted her to visit her unhappy mother; though he was under the necessity of searching her, to prevent her being the conveyer of any kind of nourishment.

9. Several days elapsed without any striking alteration in the unfortunate mother's appearance. This circumstance called forth the keeper's astonishment so much, that he began to imagine the daughter had contrived some means of eluding his vigilance, and therefore resolved to watch them when the daily meeting took place.

10. He did so, and beheld a sight that called forth his pity and admiration. An affectionate daughter was presented to his view, lengthening out her parent's existence, by that nourishment nature had given for the support of her own offspring, and endeavouring to avert the decrees of

justice, by the nutritious qualities of the milk of tenderness!

11. The humane keeper instantly flew to her judges, described the interesting scene he had beheld, and had the happiness of procuring a pardon for the unfortunate mother.

12. The senate were so struck with this instance of amiable tenderness, that they ordered a temple to be erected to filial piety, on the spot where the prison stood, and both mother and daughter to be maintained at the publick expense.

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## ON STUDY.

1. STUDIES serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privacy and retirement; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgement and disposition of business.

2. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and plots, and marshalling of affairs, come best from those who are learned.

3. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation; to make judgement wholly by their rules, is the humour of a scholar.

4. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience; for natural abilities are like natural plants, which need pruning by study; and studies

themselves give forth directions too much at large, except they be limited by experience.

5. Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom won by observation.

6. Read not to contradict and refute, or to believe and take for granted, or to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be read only in part; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention.

7. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that should be in the less important arguments, and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading makes a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man.

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## THE UNGRATEFUL GUEST.

1. PHILIP, king of Macedon, is celebrated for an act of private justice, which does great honour to his memory. A certain soldier in the Macedonian army, had, in various instances, distinguished himself by extraordinary acts of valour, and had received many marks of Philip's approbation and favour.

2. On a particular occasion, this soldier em

barked on board a vessel, which was wrecked by a violent storm ; and he was cast on the shore, helpless and naked, with scarcely any appearance of life.

3. A Macedonian, whose lands were contiguous to the sea, came opportunely to be a witness of his distress ; and, with the most humane and charitable tenderness, flew to the relief of the unhappy stranger.

4. He bore him to his house, laid him in his own bed, revived, cherished, and comforted him ; and, for forty days, supplied him freely with all the necessaries and conveniences which his languishing condition could require.

5. The soldier, thus happily rescued from death, was incessant in the warmest expressions of gratitude to his benefactor ; he assured him of his interest with the king, and of his determination to obtain for him, from the royal bounty, the noble returns which such extraordinary benevolence had merited. He was at length completely recovered, and was supplied by his kind host with money to pursue his journey.

6. After some time, the soldier presented himself before the king ; he recounted his misfortunes ; he magnified his services : and this inhuman wretch, who had looked with an eye of envy on the possessions of the man by whom his life had been preserved, was so devoid of gratitude, and of every humane sentiment, as to request that the king would bestow upon him the house and lands,

where he had been so tenderly and kindly entertained.

7. Unhappily, Philip, without examination, precipitately granted his infamous request. The soldier then returned to his preserver, and repaid his goodness by driving him from his settlement, and taking immediate possession of all the fruits of his honest industry.

8. The poor man, stung with such an instance of unparalleled ingratitude and insensibility, boldly determined, instead of submitting to his wrongs, to seek relief; and, in a letter addressed to Philip, represented his own, and the soldier's conduct, in a lively and affecting manner.

9. The king was instantly fired with indignation. He ordered that ample justice should be done without delay; that the possessions should be immediately restored to the man whose charitable offices had been thus horribly repaid; and, to show his abhorrence of the deed, he caused the soldier to be seized, and to have these words branded on his forehead—"The Ungrateful Guest."

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## THE HORSE.

1. THE various excellences of this noble animal, the grandeur of his stature, the elegance and proportion of his parts, the beautiful smoothness of his skin, the variety and gracefulness of his mo-

tions, and, above all, his usefulness, entitle him to a precedence in the history of the brute creation.

2. A horse is a very sagacious creature; he knows his own stable, and can smell it afar off; when he sees or smells any horse that he knows, he neighs to it, and often gets an answer in the same way.

3. This animal never forgets any place where he has once been; and he will find his way home from a great distance, even by a road on which he has never gone before.

4. He is also a very docile creature; and, when taught to carry a person on his back, his rider governs him by his sense of feeling, that is, by the curb, which he gives him with the bit, by a touch with his spurs, or by a stroke with his whip.

5. The horse is quicksighted; he can see things in the night, which his rider can not perceive; but when it is too dark for his sight, his sense of smelling is his guide. When he smells a ditch, a pond, or a lake, he will start back, to the great surprise of his master.

6. A horse sleeps much less than we do. He requires so much time to feed in, that (if we allow for the hours which he has to work, often twelve in the day, and sometimes more) he seldom rests above three or four hours out of the twenty-four; yet he is not soon tired, though his work is often hard, and his time of fasting often long.

7. In summer, horses, in the country, feed on grass, or on grass and oats; and in winter, they eat oats, corn, and hay. When grazing in the

pasture, they always choose the shortest grass, because it is the sweetest ; and, as they have cutting teeth in both their jaws, they can eat very near the ground.

8. The age of a horse may be known by his teeth until he is six or seven years old, but with certainty no longer ; yet horse-dealers, by an art well known to themselves, can make a horse appear to be four or five years old, when he is not more than three, or three and a half. By this trick, they not only deceive the buyer, which is very wrong, but also ruin the horse, by making him subject to harder labour than his strength can bear.

9. A horse, if properly treated, commonly lives to the age of twenty-five or thirty years ; and, when he dies, his skin is taken off, and sold to the tanner, to be made into leather for shoes and boots, and for many other purposes. The leather made from it, however, is not so strong as that made of the calf-skin.

10. The flesh of a horse is not good for us to eat ; his mane and tail are made into very good coverings for chair bottoms and sofas, and answer a good purpose for fishing-lines.

11. There are many varieties of the horse. Among those in a domestick state, we find the racer, slender, with elegant limbs, and capable of great speed ; the truck horse, heavy and clumsy, but very strong and useful ; the carriage horse, with his beautiful and smooth skin, polished by high feeding : and the charger, or war horse.

12. Horses are found in a wild state, in the extensive plains of Arabia and Africa, where they range without control. They are also found wild in the immense plains west of the Mississippi river, and in South America, having been originally brought from Europe by the Spaniards.

13. In these plains, the wild horses may be seen feeding together in herds of several hundreds, and sometimes thousands; one of them acting as a sentinel to give notice of the approach of an enemy. This he does by a kind of snorting noise, upon which they all set off at full speed, making the very ground tremble with the noise of their hoofs. The wild horses of Arabia are esteemed the most beautiful in the world.

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## COTTON.

1. Cotton is a plant or shrub of several species, all of which grow in warm climates, in Asia, in Africa, and in America.

2. It produces a soft downy substance, which resembles fine wool, and grows in the capsules or pods of the plant.

3. It is the material of a large proportion of cloth for apparel and furniture. Calicoes, muslins, nankeen, &c., are made of cotton.

4. In the southern states of America, the cotton cultivated is distinguished into three kinds: the nankeen cotton, so called from its colour; the



green seed cotton, producing white cotton, with green seeds ; and the black seed cotton.

5. The nankeen and green seed cotton grow in the middle and upper country, and are called short staple cotton.

6. The black seed cotton is cultivated in the lower country near the sea, and on the isles near the shore, and produces cotton of a fine, white, silky appearance, very strong. and of a long staple.

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## FLAX.

1. FLAX is a very beautiful green, fibrous plant, which bears a delicate blue flower.

2. It consists of a single slender stalk, the skin of which is used for making thread and cloth, called linen, cambrick, lawn, lace, &c.

3. The skin consists of fine fibres, which may be so separated as to be spun into threads as fine as silk.

4. When the flax is ripe, it is pulled, and the seed is stripped or beaten off ; then it is spread thin on the grass in a field where the rain, dew, and sun, rot the stalks, or it is put under the water for the same purpose.

5. This makes the stalk break easily, and separates it from the fibrous substance, which is the only part of any value.

## HEMP.

1. HEMP is a fibrous plant, the skin or rind of which is used for making cloth and cordage.

2. The coarse strong cloth used for sails, called canvass, and ropes, and cables, are made of the coarser kind of hemp.

3. The finer kind is used for making linen, which is stronger and more durable than that made of flax, but it is not as delicate and soft.

4. Hemp is cultivated to a considerable extent in some parts of the United States, and large quantities of it are brought from Russia.

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## SILK.

1. SILK is a fine soft thread, produced by the insect called silkworm. The silkworms are fed with the leaves of mulberry trees, which are cultivated in the vicinity where silk is made.

2. The silkworm first comes from an egg, grows larger and larger, casts its skin several times, and becomes a large white worm : then it ceases to eat, and begins to form its silken ball, which it fixes to a paper cone ; and, on the third day, it is hidden from view, and on or about the tenth day the ball is finished.

3. Then the silk must be wound off, or the worm will make a hole through the ball, and

stroy it. The silken balls are put into warm water, and a great many of these very fine threads, from the balls, are united to form a thread of what we commonly call silk.

4. The worms which are kept alive, change, after they have formed their silken ball, into a dark, brown grub, which appears almost lifeless; but after a while a moth comes out from this brown covering, lays the egg for the supply of worms the next year, flutters about a short time, and dies.

5. Ribands, and the different kinds of cloth, called satin, sarcenet, crape, and bombasin, are made of silk.

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## ALUM.

1. Alum is a white, transparent substance, and is very astringent. It is seldom found pure or crystallized.

2. This salt is usually prepared by roasting and lixiviating certain clays containing pyrites, and to the lie, adding a certain quantity of potash; the salt is then obtained by crystallization.

3. Alum is of great use in medicine and the arts.

4. In the arts, it is used in dying to fix colours; in making candles, for hardening the tallow; in tanning, for restoring the cohesion of skins.

## INDIGO.

1. **INDIGO** is a substance, or die, prepared from the leaves and stalks of the indigo-plant, which are steeped in water till the pulp is extracted, when the tincture is drawn off and churned or agitated, till the die begins to granulate.

2. The flakes are then left to settle; the liquor is drawn off, and the indigo is drained in bags and dried in boxes. It is used for dying blue. Indigo is a native of Asia, Africa, and America.

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## COPPERAS.

1. **COPPERAS** is a salt of a peculiar astringent taste, and of various colours, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green.

2. Copperas is much used in dying black, in making ink, and in medicine.

3. The term copperas was formerly synonymous with vitriol, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols.

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## CORK.

1. **CORK** is a glandiferous tree, which grows in Spain and Portugal, having a thick, rough, fungous cleft bark.

2. The stopples for bottles and casks are made of the outer bark of the tree.

3. This outer bark is taken off, and a new epidermis formed, which, in six or seven years, becomes fit for use.

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## IVORY.

1. IVORY is the tusk of an elephant, a hard, solid substance, of a fine white colour.

2. This tooth is sometimes six or seven feet in length, hollow from the base to a certain height, and filled with a compact medullar substance, seeming to contain a great number of glands.

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## THE DOG.

1. THE dog is very bold, sagacious, and affectionate. If a robber attack his master, or his master's house or property, this fearless animal will die to defend him or it.

2. He listens to his voice, obeys his commands, partakes of his pleasures, and follows his steps; and he will not forsake him while he lives.

3. There are many species of dogs; and they are useful to man in various ways. The mastiff, the cur, the shepherd's dog, the hound, the spaniel,

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the hound, the spaniel

the terrier, the pointer, are  
cies of dogs.

4. The mastiff is a large  
is kept to protect houses  
not molest those who do  
warns them to keep away  
rifick barking.

5. The mastiff is not  
dogs are, but he knows his  
nence of an inferior.

6. The cur is the useful  
He knows his master's own  
takes care of his master  
trouble himself with those  
peaceably about among his  
barks furiously at strangers.

7. The shepherd's dog  
master's sheep. He will  
sheep to come among the  
them when the shepherd  
them to the field, and cor-  
fold.

8. The hound runs more  
fleet than any other species  
used in hunting the deer,

9. The spaniel swims in  
water, is a beautiful animal  
and he is very obedient.

10. The terrier has a  
as much the enemy of rats  
and he will soon clear a hole

11. The pointer is used to find birds that have been shot. He is easily taught.

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## THE WOLF.

1. THE form of the wolf is very much like the form of a dog. His body measures about three feet and a half, while that of the largest mastiff is scarcely known to exceed three feet. The colour of the wolf is a mixture of black, brown, and iron gray. He is much stronger than the dog.

2. The wolf is one of those quadrupeds, whose appetite for animal food is the most voracious, and whose means of satisfying it are most easily obtained; for nature has furnished him with strength, cunning, agility, and all those requisites, which can fit him for pursuing, overtaking, and conquering his prey; and yet his appetite is so great, that he frequently dies for want of food.

3. Though naturally dull and cowardly in his disposition, necessity seems to make him bold, and he will undauntedly attack any animal, that is immediately under the protection of man, particularly lambs and sheep; and when the calls of hunger are very pressing, he will venture to assail both men and women.

4. Although so voracious, he can pass several days without food, provided he can find a supply of drink. His chief strength seems to be in his

teeth and jaws ; and he can carry off a sheep with the greatest ease.

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## THE BEAR.

1. THERE are three species of the bear ; the white, the black, and the brown bear.

2. The white bear lives very far to the north, where it is almost always winter. He is much stronger, larger, and fiercer, than either the brown, or the black bear, and sometimes measures no less than twelve feet in length.

3. During winter, he lies buried in snow, in a state of torpor ; in summer, he lives chiefly on fish.

4. The brown bear is a fierce, carnivorous animal ; so extremely voracious, that he not only attacks flocks and herds, but even devours carcasses, when in a putrid state.

5. The black bear can never be brought to taste of flesh, nor has he ever been known to attack any animal for the sake of devouring it.

6. Roots and vegetables of every kind constitute his principal food ; but his favourite repast is honey and milk. He is extremely common in the forests of America.

7. The form of the bear is rude and misshaped. His body is covered with a coarse and shaggy hide. His tail is very short ; not more than four or five inches in length.



8. His legs are thick and muscular; and the long and flat soles of his paws, though they enable him to tread with peculiar firmness, render his pace at the same time very awkward and heavy.

9. His feet are armed with sharp claws, and capable of grasping, somewhat in the manner of a hand, enabling him to climb with great facility the most lofty trees.

10. With his fore paws, he can strike a dreadful blow. He can rear himself at pleasure on his hinder paws, and, seizing his adversary in his embrace, can easily squeeze the strongest man to death.

11. The bear delights in solitude, and chooses his den in the precipice of lonely mountains, or in the deep recesses of some gloomy forest. Here he passes the greater part of the winter, without ever stirring abroad.

12. He has not, like the ant and the bee, laid up any hoard of provisions for the season, but being very fat, he seems to live by his fatness.

13. The under parts of his paws, too, are at that time full of a white milky juice, and during his retirement, he is said to derive considerable nourishment from sucking them.

14. When he first crawls abroad again in spring, he is extremely lean and feeble, and his feet are so tender that he finds it difficult to move.

15. The young bear, which is called a cub, is very slow in growth, and follows the dam for at least a year, during all which time she displays

uncommon tenderness for her offspring, and will encounter any danger in its defence.

## THE LION.

1. THE lion is one of the most terrible of all animals. Some lions are said to be nearly five feet high, and between nine and ten from the nose to the end of the back. The ordinary height, however, is between three and four feet; the lioness is not so large.

2. He belongs to hot countries; to Asia and Africa. The Africans use the lion's skin to sleep upon. The lion loves his keeper, and allows him to play with him; he is not cruel to some animals. Little dogs have been put into his den, and he has given them food, and played with them. The lion has been known to live seventy years.

3. The general colour of the lion is yellow. His look is bold, his gait proud, and his voice terrible. His face is broad, and some have thought that it resembles the human kind. It is surrounded with a very long mane, which gives it a most majestick appearance.

4. The top of the head, the temples, the cheeks, the under jaw, the neck, the breast, the shoulders, and the hinder part of the legs, are all furnished with long hair, while the other part of the body is covered with very short hair.

5. His teeth are terrible, and his paws like those

of the cat. His eyes are bright and fiery, nor even in death does this terrible look forsake them.

6. He prowls about for food by night, and boldly attacks all animals that come in his way. The lion, produced under the burning sun of Africa, is of all creatures the most undaunted.

7. Those that are bred in more temperate countries, or near the top of cold lofty mountains, are far less dangerous, than those which are bred in the valleys.

8. Fierce and formidable, as the lion appears, he seems instinctively to dread the attacks of man ; and in those countries, where he is frequently opposed, his ferocity and courage gradually decrease.

9. This alteration in the animal's disposition, proves at once that he is capable of being tamed ; and, in fact, nothing is more common than for the keepers of wild beasts to amuse themselves by playing with the lion, and even to chastise him without a fault ; yet the creature bears it all with calmness.

10. The lion, on the whole, is a generous minded beast, and has given frequent proofs both of the courage and magnanimity of his disposition.

11. He has often been seen to spare the lives of those animals that have been thrown him to eat, to live with them in habits of sociability and friendship, and willingly to share with them the food that was given for his own support.

12. Another superiority, which the lion possesses over every other animal of the carnivorous kind, is, that he kills from necessity more than choice

and never destroys more than he is able to consume.

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## THE TIGER.

1. THE tiger is a native of Asia, occurring from China and Chinese Tartary to Armenia, but chiefly frequenting the hot climates of India and the Indian Islands, particularly the hilly and wooded districts; lurking in thickets, from which it issues to spread its ravages all around, attacking the flocks and herds, unterrified by the sight or resistance of man, and closing even with the lion, in such fierce encounters, that the combatants have been known to fall together.

2. When undisturbed, the tiger plunges his head into the body of his victim, and quaffs large draughts of blood, the sources of which are generally exhausted before his thirst is allayed.

3. The tiger, though very beautiful in form and colour, is one of the most odious of all creatures. Though he is generally ranked next to the lion, he is destitute of those qualities for which that animal is admired.

4. He is fierce without provocation, and cruel without necessity. Though glutted with slaughter, he is never satisfied; but still continues the carnage, and seems to have his courage inflamed by not meeting with resistance.

5. The tiger is the only species of quadruped

whose spirit absolutely refuses to be tamed. Neither force nor restraint, neither cruelty nor kindness, makes the slightest impression on his stubborn heart.

6. He snaps at the hand which supplies him with food, with the same ferocity as that by which he is chastised.

7. The tiger is a tremendous animal. His strength is amazing. When he has killed any large animal, such as a buffalo, or horse, he carries it to a remote part of the forest, for the purpose of devouring it with the greater ease; and bounds along with a rapid motion, unchecked by the enormous load he sustains.

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## THE ELEPHANT.

1. THE elephant, a native of Asia and Africa, is the largest, the strongest, the most sagacious, and the most docile, of all wild beasts. The usual height of this unsightly creature is from eight to twelve or fourteen feet.

2. The colour is nearly black; the eyes, which are very small, are lively, bright, and expressive; the ears are broad, and long, in proportion to the body.

3. It has two long ivory tusks, thicker towards the head than a stout man's arm, and a trunk, which it can contract or lengthen, as need requires.

4. The trunk is as useful to the animal as our

hands are to us. With this singular organ it can take up the smallest object; it serves itself with it; and, in case of an attack, fights with it. It can also untie knots of ropes, and open and shut gates.

5. The legs of this stupendous quadruped are like columns of from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, and from four to six feet high. The feet are short, and divided into five toes each, and are armed with nails of a horny substance, but which are so covered with skin, that they are scarcely visible.

6. Elephants appear to know more than any other brute animal; they are kind to those who treat them well; but they hurt or kill those who injure them.

7. The elephant, in a state of nature, is neither fierce nor mischievous. It is peaceable, mild, and brave; and exerts its powers only in its own defence, or in defence of those of its own kind, with which it is social and friendly.

8. In a state of confinement, elephants have been known to live a hundred and thirty years.

9. Elephants often assemble in large troops; and as they march, which is mostly in quest of food, the forests seem to tremble under them.

10. In their passage they bear down the branches of trees, which, together with roots, herbs, and leaves, are their common food: they have no objection, however, to grain and fruit, but will not eat either fish or flesh.

11. In a state of captivity, they will drink ale,

wine, and spirituous liquors; for which, indeed, they seem to have a particular predilection.

12. From the elephants, that have been exhibited in this country, we know that they are very observing, and judge very correctly of the good, or the ill treatment which they receive.

13. He is sometimes seized with a kind of phrensy, which renders him extremely formidable; so that, on the first symptoms of madness, he is commonly killed to prevent mischief: yet, in these fits, he has often been known to distinguish his benefactors; so strongly are gratitude and magnanimity impressed on the nature of this astonishing mass of animated matter.

14. The elephant lives at peace with the other inhabitants of the forest. His great size and strength render him an object of terror; as with such power and such sagacity, neither the lion, nor the tiger, can contend with any prospect of success.

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## THE CAMEL.

1. THE camel is a native of Arabia, and is chiefly confined to that and the adjacent countries, where it has, from time immemorial, been used in traversing those immense deserts of burning sand.

2. These deserts are impassable to every other quadruped except the dromedary, which, although distinguished by a different name, and by having

two hunches on its back, while the camel has only one, is supposed to be originally of the same race.

3. Neither fatigue nor thirst wears out this strong and patient animal. Horses and mules could not carry the same burdens, or endure the want of water, as the camel does. God has fitted him for the countries where he has placed him, and adapted him to the service of mankind.

4. In Turkey, Arabia, Persia, and Egypt, their whole commerce is carried on by means of these useful animals.

5. Of all the quadrupeds with which the earth is replenished, this is the most tame and submissive. He kneels down to be loaded and unloaded, and, even when overburdened, often makes the most piteous complaints, without offering the least resistance. The camel carries a load of three or four hundred pounds.

6. When the camel is loaded, he trots about twenty-five miles in a day; but when he carries only a man upon his back, he can travel one hundred and fifty miles in a day.

7. The camel is, to the Arabian, what the reindeer is to the Laplander. Its milk is rich and nutritive; its flesh, when young, is excellent food, wholesome and invigorating; and its hair, or fleece, which falls off always in the spring, is manufactured into fine stuffs, and almost every article necessary for clothing, bedding, and the covering of their tents.

8. To comprehend the full value of this animal



we must figure to ourselves a country without verdure and without water, where a clear sky and burning sun above, (from which no friendly shade affords a shelter,) parches every living creature with intolerable thirst; while an immense expanse of scorched sands beneath, presents to the eye a dreary scene of barren uniformity, in which no object reminds the traveller of the existence of animated nature. Such are those immense deserts which the camel and the dromedary alone can traverse.

9. In viewing the singular conformation of this animal, we can not fail to trace the evident marks which it bears of a regular design, in an organization so wonderfully adapted to the purposes for which he is used, and to the place which he is appointed to hold in the system of animated nature.

10. His feet are peculiarly adapted to the soil on which he is to tread. They are liable to be injured by travelling on stones; and he can not well support himself on moist and slippery clays; but his broad hoofs are perfectly calculated for travelling on the dry and parched sands of Arabia.

11. But the peculiar and distinguishing characteristic of the camel, is its faculty of abstaining from water longer than any other animal; a property so necessary in those immense deserts.

12. For this the God of nature has provided by a singular internal conformation; for, besides the four stomachs which he has, in common with other ruminating animals, he is also furnished with a fifth bag, that serves as a reservoir for wa-

ter, where it remains uncorrupted, and without mingling with the other aliments.

13. When the camel is pressed with thirst, or has need of water to moisten his aliment, in chewing the cud, he draws up into the stomach, or even into the throat, a part of this reserve. Furnished with so capacious and so convenient a receptacle, he can take a prodigious quantity of water at once, and remain many days without drinking.

14. It is remarkable, that all attempts to introduce either the camel or the reindeer into other countries than those to which they originally belong, have completely failed. Both the one and the other appear evidently designed by Providence for the service and solace of man, in those countries where no other animals are qualified to supersede their utility.

15. Camels live forty or fifty years. There is a kind of camel in South America, called a lama.

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## THE PANTHER.

1. THE panther is a native of Africa. He is a fierce, ferocious animal, of the size of a large dog, with short hair, of a yellow colour, diversified with round black spots.

2. The panther is carnivorous, and he will climb trees in pursuit of small animals.

## THE OUNCE.

1. THE ounce is a native of Africa and Asia, is easily tamed, and is employed like a dog in hunting.

2. The colour of the ounce is a whitish gray, and its size is less than that of the panther.

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## THE LEOPARD.

1. THE leopard is a native of Africa and Asia. It is larger than the ounce, and less than the panther. This animal is so rapacious as to spare neither man nor beast.

2. The leopard differs from the panther and the ounce in the beauty of its colour, which is of a lively yellow, with smaller spots than those of the panther and ounce, and disposed in groups.

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## THE WHALE.

1. THE whale is the general name of an order of animals inhabiting the ocean. It is the largest animal of which we have any account, and probably the largest in the world.

2. It is sometimes ninety feet in length in the northern seas, and in the torrid zone much larger. The whale furnishes us with oil, whalebone, &c.

3. Formerly, as we are told, he was two hundred and fifty feet long ; but such numbers have been destroyed, that it is seldom one is now found, which is one hundred feet in length.

4. The head of the whale is about one third of the whole animal, and yet the eyes are not larger than those of the ox. His tail is his principal weapon, with the stroke of which, he can upset a boat, or dash it in pieces.

5. Nothing can exceed the affection of the female for her young, whom she never forsakes either in danger or distress.

6. There seems to be an analogy between the whale and the elephant ; for both are the strongest and largest animals in their respective elements, which are never to be dreaded, unless injured or provoked.

7. The whale is incomparably fatter than any other animal, though he subsists chiefly on an insect not larger than a bean, which floats in clusters on the ocean.

8. The whale-fishery is pursued chiefly for the oil it affords. A young whale, at the time he is weaned, is said to produce fifty barrels of oil.

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## THE RACKOON.

1. THE rackoon is an American animal. It inhabits North America from Canada to the tropicks.

2. It is somewhat larger than a fox, and its fur is deemed valuable, next to that of the beaver.

3. The raccoon lodges in a hollow tree, feeds on vegetables, and its flesh is palatable food.

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## THE RABBIT.

1. THE rabbit is a small animal, which feeds on grass or other herbage, and burrows in the earth.

2. The rabbit is said to be less sagacious than the hare. It is kept in warrens for the sake of its flesh.

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## THE HARE.

1. THE hare is an animal with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip.

2. It is a timid animal, often hunted for sport or for its flesh, which is excellent food. It moves by leaps.

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## THE FOX.

1. THE fox is an animal with a straight tail, yellowish or straw-coloured hair, and erect ears.

2. The fox burrows in the earth, is remarkable for his cunning, and preys on lambs, geese, hens, or other small animals.

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## THE WEASEL.

1. THE weasel is a small animal, which lives under the roots of trees, or in other holes, and feeds on small birds, but particularly on mice.

2. A weasel that frequents barns and corn-houses, frees them from rats and mice, and is sometimes deemed a very useful inmate.

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## THE DIAMOND.

1. THE diamond is a mineral, gem, or precious stone, of the most valuable kind, remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals.

2. When pure, the diamond is usually clear and transparent, but it is sometimes coloured.

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## MARBLE.

1. MARBLE is the general name of any species of calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture,

and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish.

2. The varieties are numerous, and greatly diversified in colour. Marble is much used for statues, busts, pillars, chimneypieces, monuments, &c.

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## SULPHUR.

1. SULPHUR is a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a yellow colour, which has no smell, unless heated.

2. It burns with a blue flame and a peculiar suffocating odour. It is insoluble in water, but fusible by heat.

3. Sulphur is found, in great quantities, and sometimes pure, in the neighbourhood of volcanoes. It is an ingredient in a variety of minerals and ores.

4. The sulphur of commerce is procured from its natural beds, or artificially extracted from pyrites. Sulphur is also called brimstone.

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## COAL.

1. COAL is a piece of wood, or other combustible substance, ignited, burning, or charred. When burning or ignited, it is called a burning coal, or coal of fire.

2. In the language of chymists, coal is any substance containing oil, which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel, so that its volatile matter is expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without farther decomposition.

3. Coal found in the earth, is a solid, opaque, inflammable substance, and, by way of distinction, is called fossil coal.

4. It is found in large quantities in many parts of the country, and is taken from the coal-pit, or mine, and is used for fuel.

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## CHARCOAL.

1. CHARCOAL is the remains of wood burnt under turf, and from which all watery and other volatile matter has been expelled by heat.

2. It makes a strong heat, and is used in furnaces, forges, &c.

3. Charcoal is black, brittle, light, and inodorous, and not being decomposed by water or air, it will endure for ages without alteration.

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## CHALK.

1. CHALK is a well known calcareous earth, of an opaque white colour, soft, and admitting no polish.



2. Chalk is used in marking lines. It is also used as manure on land.

3. Black chalk is a species of earth used by painters for drawing on blue paper.

4. Red chalk is an indurated clayey ochre, used by painters and artificers.

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## AIR.

1. AIR is the fluid which we breathe. Air is inodorous, invisible, insipid, colourless, elastick, possessed of gravity, easily moved, rarefied, and condensed.

2. The whole mass of fluid, consisting of air, aqueous and other vapours, surrounding the earth, is called the atmosphere.

3. Air is necessary to life; being inhaled into the lungs, it is supposed to furnish the body with heat and animation. It is the medium of sounds, and necessary to combustion.

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## STEAM.

1. STEAM is the vapour of water, or the elastick, aeriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point.

2. When produced under the common atmospherick pressure, its elasticity is equivalent to the

pressure of the atmosphere, and it is called low steam.

3. But when it is heated in a confined state, its elastick force is rapidly augmented, and it is then called high steam.

4. On the application of cold, steam instantly returns to the state of water, and thus forms a sudden vacuum.

5. From this property, and from the facility with which an elastick force is generated by means of steam, this constitutes a mechanical agent at once the most powerful and the most manageable, as is seen in the vast and multiplied uses of the steam engine.

6. Steam is invisible, and is to be distinguished from the cloud or mist which it forms in the air, that being water in a minute state of division, resulting from the condensation of steam.

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## THE CROCODILE.

1. THE crocodile is an amphibious animal of the largest kind. It inhabits the large rivers in Africa and Asia, and lays its eggs, resembling those of the goose, in the sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun.

2. It has a naked body, with four feet and a tail; it has five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hinder feet.

3. It grows to the length of sixteen or eighteen

feet, runs swiftly on land, but does not easily turn itself.

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## THE ALLIGATOR.

1. THE alligator is the American crocodile, having a long naked body, four feet, with five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hinder feet, armed with claws, and a serrated tail.

2. The mouth is very large, and furnished with sharp teeth; the skin is brown, tough, and, on the sides, covered with pimples, or protuberances.

3. The largest of these animals grow to the length of seventeen or eighteen feet.

4. They live in and about the rivers in warm climates, eat fish, and sometimes catch hogs on the shore, or dogs which are swimming.

5. The female lays a great number of eggs, which are deposited in the sand, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun.

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## THE RATTLESNAKE.

1. THE rattlesnake has rattles at the tail, that consist of articulated horny cells, which it vibrates in such a manner as to make a rattling sound.

2. The poison of the rattlesnake is deadly.

## THE SLOTH.

1. THE sloth is an animal, so called from the remarkable slowness of its motions. There are two species of this animal; both found in South America.

2. It is said that its greatest speed seldom exceeds three yards an hour. It feeds on vegetables, and ruminates.

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## THE OTTER.

1. THE otter is a quadruped, nearly two feet in length, of a brown colour, with short legs, amphibious, and feeding on fish.

2. It burrows in the banks of rivers and ponds, and, its toes being webbed, it swims with great rapidity.

3. There are several other species, of which the sea otter is the largest, being about three feet in length.

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## THE PARROT.

1. THE parrot is a bird, remarkable for the faculty of articulating words in imitation of the human voice.

2. The parrot is found almost every where in tropical climates. They breed in hollow trees, and subsist on fruits and seeds.

3. The bill of the parrot is hooked, and the upper jaw moveable.

4. The hooked bill of the parrot is used in climbing.

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## THE INDIAN AND THE BRITISH OFFICER.

1. DURING the last American war, a company of Delaware Indians attacked a small detachment of the British troops, and defeated them.

2. As the Indians had greatly the advantage of swiftness of foot, and were eager in pursuit, very few of the fugitives escaped ; and those who fell into the enemy's hands were treated with a cruelty of which there are not many examples even in the country.

3. Two of the Indians came up with a young officer, and attacked him with great fury ; as they were armed with a kind of battle-axe, which they call a tomahawk, he had no hopes of escape, and thought only of selling his life as dearly as he could ; but just at this time another Indian came up, who seemed to be advanced in years, and was armed with a bow and arrows.

4. The old man instantly drew his bow ; but after having taken his aim at the officer, he sud-

denly dropped the point of his arrow, and interposed between him and his pursuers, who were about to cut him in pieces: they retired with respect.

5. The old man then took the officer by the hand, soothed him into confidence by caresses, and, having conducted him to his hut, treated him with a kindness which did honour to his professions.

6. He made him less a slave than a companion, taught him the language of the country, and instructed him in the rude arts that are practised by the inhabitants.

7. They lived together in the most cordial amity; and the young officer found nothing to regret, but that sometimes the old man fixed his eyes upon him, and, having regarded him for some minutes, with a steady and silent attention, burst into tears.

8. In the mean time the spring returned; and the Indians having recourse to their arms, again took the field. The old man, who was still vigorous, and well able to bear the fatigues of war, set out with them, and accompanied by his prisoner.

9. They marched above two hundred leagues, across the forest, and came at length to a plain where the British forces were encamped. The old man showed his prisoner the tents at a distance, at the same time remarking his countenance with the most diligent attention.

10. "There," says he, "are your countrymen; there is the enemy who wait to give you battle."

Remember that I have saved thy life, that I have taught thee to construct a canoe, and to arm thyself with a bow and arrows; to surprise the beaver in the forest, to wield the tomahawk, and to scalp the enemy.

11. "What wast thou when I first took thee to my hut? Thy hands were those of an infant; they were fit neither to procure thee sustenance nor safety. Thy soul was in utter darkness; thou wast ignorant of every thing; and thou owest every thing to me. Wilt thou then go over to thy nation, and take up the hatchet against us?"

12. The officer answered, "I would rather lose my own life, than take away that of my deliverer." The Indian then bending down his head, and covering his face with both his hands, stood some time silent; then looking earnestly at his prisoner, he said, in a voice that was at once softened by tenderness and grief, "hast thou a father?"

13. "My father," said the young man, "was alive when I left my country." "Alas!" said the Indian, "how wretched must he be!" He paused a moment, and then added, "Dost thou know that I have been a father? I am a father no more. I saw my son fall in battle; he fought at my side; I saw him expire! but he died like a man. He was covered with wounds when he fell dead at my feet; but I have revenged him!"

14. He pronounced these words with the utmost vehemence; his body shook with a universal tremour; and he was almost stifled with sighs

that he would not suffer to escape him. There was a keen restlessness in his eye; but no tear would flow to his relief.

15. At length he became calm by degrees, and turning towards the east, where the sun was then rising, "Dost thou see," said he, to the young officer, "the beauty of that sky, which sparkles with prevailing day? And hast thou pleasure in the sight?" "Yes," replied the young officer, "I have pleasure in the beauty of so fine a sky." "I have none!" said the Indian, and his tears then found their way.

16. A few minutes after, he showed the young man a tree in full bloom. "Dost thou see that beautiful tree?" says he; "and dost thou look upon it with pleasure?" "Yes," replied the officer, "I do look with pleasure upon that beautiful tree." "I have pleasure in looking upon it no more," said the Indian, hastily; and immediately added, "Go, return to thy countrymen, that thy father may still have pleasure when he sees the sun rise in the morning, and the trees blossom in the spring."

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## WINE.

1. WINE is the fermented juice of grapes; as the wine of the Madeira grape, &c.

2. Wine is also made of the juice of certain



fruits, prepared with sugar, spirits, &c.; as currant wine, gooseberry wine, and raspberry wine.

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## BRANDY.

1. BRANDY is an ardent spirit distilled from wine.

2. The name of brandy is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors.

3. In the United States, the name of brandy is particularly given to the spirit distilled from cider and peaches.

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## RUM.

1. RUM is an ardent spirit distilled from the juice of the sugar cane; or the scum of the juice from the boiling house, or from the molasses which drains from sugar, or from the lees of former distillations.

2. In the United States, rum is distilled from molasses only.

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## GIN.

1. GIN is an ardent spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper berries.

2. But instead of these berries, the spirit is now flavoured with the oil of turpentine.

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## WHISKEY.

1. **WHISKEY** is an ardent spirit distilled from grain.

2. In the north of England, this name is given to the spirit drawn from barley.

3. In the United States, whiskey is generally distilled from wheat, rye, or maize, usually called Indian corn.

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## CIDER.

1. **CIDER** is the juice of apples expressed, a liquor much used for drink.

2. This word was formerly used to signify the juice of other fruits, and other kinds of strong liquor.

3. But it is now appropriated to the juice of apples, before and after fermentation.

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## BEER.

1. **BEER** is a kind of liquor, made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from barley.

2. The barley is first malted, by being steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln, then ground, and its fermentable substance extracted by hot water.

3. This extract or infusion is evaporated by boiling in caldrons, and hops, or some other plant of an agreeable bitterness, added.

4. The liquor is then suffered to ferment in vats.

5. Beer is of different degrees of strength, and is denominated strong beer, ale, porter, &c., according to its strength, or other peculiar qualities.

6. Beer is a name given in the United States to fermented liquors of various other materials.

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## ALE.

1. ALE is a liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation.

2. It differs from beer, in having a smaller proportion of hops.

3. It is of different sorts, chiefly pale and brown; the first made from malt slightly dried; the second, from malt more considerably dried or roasted.

4. It is usually made with barley; but sometimes with wheat, rye, oats, &c.

5. Ale was the common drink of the ancient inhabitants of Europe.

## PORTER.

1. **PORTER** is a malt liquor which differs from ale and pale beer, in being made with high dried malt.

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## PERRY.

1. **PERRY** is the juice of pears, which, being clarified by fermentation, is a pleasant drink.

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## METHEGLIN.

1. **METHEGLIN** is a liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices.

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## MEAD.

1. **MEAD** is a fermented liquor consisting of honey and water, sometimes enriched with spices.

## INTEMPERANCE.

1. CHILDREN should be taught early, the nature, symptoms, and danger of the crime of intemperance, that they may not ignorantly fall under its power. "To save my own children (says Dr. Beecher) from this sin has been no small part of my solicitude as a parent, and I can truly say, that should any of my children perish in this way, they will not do it ignorantly, or unwarned.

2. "I do not remember that I ever gave permission to a child to go out on a holyday, or gave a pittance of money to be expended for his gratification, unattended by the earnest injunction, not to drink ardent spirits, or any intoxicating liquor.

3. "And I can not but believe, that if proper exertions were made in the family to apprise children of the nature and danger of this sin, and put them on their guard against it, opinions and feelings and habits might be so formed, that the whole youthful generation might rise up as a rampart, against which the fiery waves of intemperance would dash in vain, saying, hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here let thy proud waves be stayed.

4. "To all our schools, instruction on this subject should be communicated, and the Sabbath schools now spreading through the land, may in this manner lend a mighty influence to prevent the intemperance of the rising generation."

## THE OCCASIONS OF INTEMPERANCE.

[Extract from an Address delivered before the Massachusetts Society, for the Suppression of Intemperance, May 31, 1837, by Charles Sprague.]

1. It is truly astonishing, my friends, to behold how completely the habit of unnecessary drinking pervades the various classes of our community.

2. In one way or another, it is their morning and evening devotion, their noonday and midnight sacrifice.

3. From the highest grade to the lowest, from the drawing-room to the kitchen, from the gentleman to the labourer, down descends the universal custom.

4. From those who sit long at the wine that has been rocked upon the ocean, and ripened beneath an Indian sky, down to those who solace themselves with the fiery liquor that has cursed no other shores than our own ; down, till it reaches the miserable abode, where the father and mother will have rum, though the children cry for bread :

5. Down to the bottom, even to the prison-house, the forlorn inmate of which hails him his best friend, who is cunning enough to convey to him, undiscovered, the all-consoling, the all-corroding poison.

6. Young men must express the warmth of their mutual regard, by daily and nightly libations at some fashionable hotel ; it is the custom.

7. The more advanced take turns in flinging

open their own doors to each other, and the purity of their esteem is testified by the number of bottles they can empty together; it is the custom.

8. The husband deems it but civil to commemorate the accidental visit of his acquaintance by a glass of ancient spirit, and the wife holds it a duty to celebrate the flying call of her companion with a taste of the latest liqueur; for this, also, is the custom. The interesting gossiping of every little evening coterie must be enlivened with the customary cordial.

9. Custom demands, that idle quarrels, perhaps generated over a friendly cup, another friendly cup must drown. Foolish wagers are laid, to be adjusted in foolish drinking; the rich citizen stakes a dozen; the poor one, a dram.

10. "The brisk minor panting for twenty-one," baptizes his new-born manhood in the strong drink to which he intends training it up. Births, marriages, and burials, are all hallowed by strong drink.

11. Anniversaries, civick festivities, military displays, municipal elections, and even religious ceremonies, are nothing without strong drink. The political ephemera of a little noisy day, and the colossus whose footsteps millions wait upon, must alike be apotheosised in liquor.

12. A rough-hewn statesman is toasted at, and drank at, to his face in one place, while his boisterous adversary sits through the same mummary in another. Here, in their brimming glasses, the adherents of some successful candidate mingle their

congratulations, and there, in like manner, the partisans of his defeated rival forget their chagrin.

13. Even the great day of national emancipation is, with too many, only a great day of drinking, and the proud song of deliverance is troubled from the lips of those, who are bending body and soul to a viler thralldom, than that from which their fathers rescued them.

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## THE EFFECTS OF A HUSBAND'S INTemperance.

[Extract from the same Address.]

1. It is, my friends, in the degradation of a husband by intemperance above all, where she, who has ventured every thing, feels that every thing is lost. Woman, silent-suffering, devoted woman, here bends to her direst affliction.

2. The measure of her woe is, in truth, full, whose husband is a drunkard. Who shall protect her, when he is her insulter, her oppressor? What shall delight her, when she shrinks from the sight of his face, and trembles at the sound of his voice?

3. The hearth is indeed dark, that he has made desolate. There, through the dull midnight hour, her griefs are whispered to herself; her bruised heart bleeds in secret.

4. There, while the cruel author of her distress



is drowned in distant revelry, she holds her solitary vigil, waiting, yet dreading his return, that will only wring from her by his unkindness, tears even more scalding than those she sheds over his transgression.

5. To fling a deeper gloom across the present, memory turns back, and broods upon the past. Like the recollection to the sun-stricken pilgrim, of the cool spring that he drank at in the morning, the joys of other days come over her, as if only to mock her parched and weary spirit.

6. She recalls the ardent lover, whose graces won her from the home of her infancy; the enraptured father, who bent with such delight over his new-born children; and she asks, if this can really be he; this sunken being, who has now nothing for her but the sot's disgusting brutality; nothing for those abashed and trembling children, but the sot's disgusting example!

7. Can we wonder, that amid these agonizing moments, the tender cords of violated affection should snap asunder? that the scorned and deserted wife should confess, "there is no killing like that which kills the heart?" that though it would have been hard for her to kiss for the last time the cold lips of her dead husband, and lay his body for ever in the dust, it is harder to behold him so debasing life, that even his death would be greeted in mercy?

8. Had he died in the light of his goodness, bequeathing to his family the inheritance of an unblemished name, the example of virtues that should

blossom for his sons and daughters from the tomb; though she would have wept bitterly indeed, the tears of grief would not have been also the tears of shame.

9. But to behold him, fallen away from the station he once adorned, degraded from eminence to ignominy; at home, turning his dwelling to darkness, and its holy endearments to mockery; abroad, thrust from the companionship of the worthy, a self-branded outlaw; this is the woe that the wife feels is more dreadful than death; that she mourns over as worse than widowhood.

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## THE EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE UPON A REPUBLIC.

[Extract from the same Address.]

1. In a national point of view, my friends, the subject of intemperance assumes a fearful political importance. The ruinous consequences of widespread intemperance to a people governing themselves, can hardly be overrated.

2. If there be on earth one nation more than another, whose institutions must draw their life-blood from the individual purity of its citizens, that nation is our own.

3. Rulers by divine right, and nobles by hereditary succession, may, perhaps, tolerate with impunity those depraving indulgences which keep the great mass abject.

4. Where the many enjoy little or no power, it were a trick of policy to wink at those enervating vices, which would rob them of both the ability and the inclination to enjoy it.

5. But in our country, where almost every man, however humble, bears to the omnipotent ballot-box his full portion of the sovereignty; where at regular periods the ministers of authority, who went forth to rule, return to be ruled, and lay down their dignities at the feet of the monarch multitude; where, in short, publick sentiment is the absolute lever that moves the political world, the purity of the people is the rock of political safety.

6. We may boast, if we please, of our exalted privileges, and fondly imagine that they will be eternal; but whenever those vices shall abound, which undeniably tend to debasement, steeping the poor and the ignorant still lower in poverty and ignorance, and thereby destroying that wholesome mental equality, which can alone sustain a self-ruled people, it will be found by woful experience, that our happy system of government, the best ever devised for the intelligent and good, is the very worst to be intrusted to the degraded and vicious.

7. The great majority will then truly become a many-headed monster, to be tamed and led at will.

8. The tremendous power of suffrage, like the strength of the eyeless Nazarite, so far from being their protection, will but serve to pull down upon their heads the temple their ancestors reared for

them. Caballers and demagogues will find it an easy task to delude those who have deluded themselves ; and the freedom of the people will finally be buried in the grave of their virtues.

9. National greatness may survive ; splendid talents and brilliant victories may fling their delusive lustre abroad ; these can illumine the darkness that hangs round the throne of a despot ; but their light will be like the baleful flame that hovers over decaying mortality, and tells of the corruption that festers beneath.

10. The immortal spirit will have gone ; and along our shores, and among our hills, those shores made sacred by the sepulchre of the pilgrim, those hills hallowed by the uncoffined bones of the patriot ; even there, in the ears of their degenerate descendants, shall ring the last knell of departed liberty.

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## THE RESISTANCE OF THE COLONIES ADVOCATED.

[An extract from Patrick Henry's Speech in the Convention of the Delegates of Virginia, March, 1775, upon a resolution for organizing the Militia.]

1. MR. PRESIDENT,—The gentlemen who are opposed to our resisting with arms the aggressions of Great Britain, tell us, sir, that we are weak, unable to cope with so formidable an adversary.

2. But, sir, when shall we be stronger? Will

it be the next week, or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction?

3. Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs, and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot?

4. Sir, we are not weak, if we make a proper use of those means which the God of nature has placed in our power. Three millions of people, armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us.

5. Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave.

6. Besides, sir, we have no election. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. There is no retreat, but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged! Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston! The war is inevitable; and let it come! I repeat it, sir, let it come!

7. It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, peace, peace; but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The

next gale, that sweeps from the north, will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms !

8. Our brethren are already in the field ! Why stand we here idle ? What is it that gentlemen wish ? What would they have ? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery ? Forbid it, Heaven ! I know not what course others may take : but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death !

## GEN. WASHINGTON'S RESIGNATION

1. THE war of the revolution closed in 1783, and General Washington immediately repaired to congress, then in session, at Annapolis, to resign his commission. That august body gave him publick audience on the day succeeding that of his arrival, at 12 o'clock.

2. He was introduced by the secretary, and conducted to a chair. Soon after, the president arose, and informed him, that the United States, in congress assembled, were prepared to receive his communication.

3. General Washington then rose, and delivered the following address :

4. "MR. PRESIDENT,—The great events on which my resignation depended, having at length taken place, I have now the honour of offering my sincere congratulations to congress, and of presenting myself before them, to surrender into their

hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

5. "Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity afforded the United States of becoming a respectable nation, I resign, with satisfaction, the appointment I accepted with diffidence; a diffidence in my ability to accomplish a task so arduous, which, however, was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the Union, and the blessing of Heaven."

6. "The successful termination of the war, has verified the most sanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, increases with every review of the momentous contest.

7. "While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings, not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the war.

8. "It was impossible that the choice of confidential officers to compose my family, could have been more fortunate. Permit me to recommend, in particular, those who have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favourable notice and patronage of congress.

9. "I regard it as an indispensable duty, to close this last act of my official life, by commend-

ing the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them, to His holy keeping.

10. "Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and, bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of the employments of publick life."

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## ON THE DEATH OF WASHINGTON.

[An extract from Major General Lee's Funeral Oration, delivered before both Houses, at the request of Congress, December 26, 1799.]

1. In obedience to your will, I rise your humble organ, with the hope of executing a part of the system of publick mourning, which you have been pleased to adopt commemorative of the death of the most illustrious and most beloved personage this country has ever produced; and which, while it transmits to posterity your sense of the awful event, faintly represents your knowledge of the consummate excellence you so cordially honour.

2. Desperate indeed is any attempt on earth to meet correspondently this dispensation of heaven; for, while with pious resignation we submit to the will of an all gracious Providence, we can never cease lamenting in our finite view of omnipotent



wisdom, the heart-rending privation for which our nation weeps.

3. When the civilized world shakes to the centre; when every moment gives birth to strange and momentous changes; when our peaceful quarter of the globe, exempt as it happily has been from any share in the slaughter of the human race, may yet be compelled to abandon her pacifick policy, and to risk the doleful casualties of war: what limit is there to the extent of our loss? None within the reach of my words to express; none which your feelings will not disavow.

4. The founder of our federal republick; our bulwark in war, our guide in peace, is no more! O that this were but questionable! Hope, the comforter of the wretched, would pour into our agonizing hearts its balmy dew. But, alas! there is no hope for us!

5. Our WASHINGTON is removed for ever! Possessing the stoutest frame, and purest mind, he had passed nearly to the age of sixty-eight years, in the enjoyment of high health, when, habituated by his care of us to neglect himself, a slight cold, disregarded, became inconvenient on Friday, oppressive on Saturday, and, defying every medical interposition, before the morning of Sunday, put an end to the best of men!

6. An end, did I say? His fame survives! bounded only by the limits of the earth, and by the extent of the human mind. He survives in our hearts, in the growing knowledge of our chil-

dren, in the affection of the good throughout the world :

7. And when our monuments shall be done away ; when nations now existing shall be no more ; when even our young and far spreading empire shall have perished, still will our WASHINGTON'S glory unfaded shine, and die not, until love of virtue cease on earth, or earth itself sink into chaos.

8. How, my fellow-citizens, shall I single out to your grateful hearts his pre-eminent worth ? Where shall I begin in opening to your view a character throughout sublime ? Shall I speak of his warlike achievements, all springing from obedience to his country's will ; all directed to his country's good ?

9. Moving in his own orbit, he imparted heat and light to his most distant satellites ; and combining the physical and moral force of all within his sphere, with irresistible weight he took his course, commiserating folly, disdaining vice, dismaying treason, and invigorating despondency ; until the auspicious hour arrived, when he brought to submission the since conqueror of India ; thus finishing his long career of military glory, with a lustre corresponding to his great name, and in this his last act of war, affixing the seal of fate to our nation's birth.

10. To the horrid din of battle, sweet peace succeeded ; and our virtuous Chief, mindful only of the common good, in a moment tempting personal aggrandizement, hushed the discontents of

growing sedition; and, surrendering his power into the hands from which he had received it, converted his sword into a ploughshare, teaching an admiring world, that to be truly great, you must be truly good.

11. Was I to stop here, the picture would be incomplete, and the task imposed, unfinished. Great as was our WASHINGTON in war, and as much as did that greatness contribute to produce the American Republick, it is not in war alone his pre-eminence stands conspicuous.

12. His various talents, combining all the capacities of a statesman with those of a soldier, fitted him alike to guide the councils, and the armies of our nation.

13. Scarcely had he rested from his martial toils, while his invaluable parental advice was still sounding in our ears, when he who had been our sword and our shield, was called forth to act a less splendid, but more important part.

14. Possessing a clear and penetrating mind, a sound and strong judgement, calmness and temper for deliberation, with invincible firmness and perseverance in resolutions maturely formed, drawing information from all, acting from himself, with incorruptible integrity and unvarying patriotism; his own superiority, and the publick confidence alike marked him as the man designed by heaven to lead in the political as well as military events which have distinguished the era of his life.

15. The finger of an overruling Providence, pointing at WASHINGTON, was neither mistaken

nor unobserved ; when, to realize the vast hopes to which our revolution had given birth, a change of political system became indispensable.

16. How novel, how grand the spectacle ! Independent States stretched over an immense territory. and known only by common difficulty, clinging to their union as the rock of their safety, deciding by frank comparison of their relative condition, to rear on that rock, under the guidance of reason, a common government, through whose commanding protection, liberty and order, with their long train of blessings, should be safe to themselves, and the sure inheritance of their posterity.

17. This arduous task devolved on citizens selected by the people, from knowledge of their wisdom, and confidence in their virtue. In this august assembly of sages and patriots, WASHINGTON, of course, was found ; and, as if acknowledged to be the most wise, where all were wise, with one voice, he was declared their Chief.

18. How well he merited this rare distinction—how faithful were the labours of himself and his compatriots—the work of their hands, and our union, strength, and prosperity, the fruits of that work, best attest.

19. But, to have essentially aided in presenting to his country this consummation of her hopes, neither satisfied the claims of his fellow-citizens on his talents, nor those duties which the possession of those talents imposed.

20. Heaven had not infused into his mind such

an uncommon share of its ethereal spirit to remain unemployed, or bestowed on him his genius, unaccompanied with the corresponding duty of devoting it to the common good. To have framed a constitution, was showing only, without realizing, the general happiness.

21. This great work remained to be done ; and America, steadfast in her preference, with one voice summoned her beloved WASHINGTON, unpractised as he was in the duties of civil administration, to execute this last act in the completion of the national felicity.

22. Obedient to her call, he assumed the high office with that self-distrust peculiar to his innate modesty, the constant attendant of pre-eminent virtue.

23. What was the burst of joy, through our anxious land, on this exhilarating event, is known to us all. The aged, the young, the brave, the fair, rivalled each other in demonstrations of gratitude ; and this high wrought, delightful scene, was heightened in its effect, by the singular contest between the zeal of the bestowers and the avoidance of the receiver of the honours bestowed.

24. Commencing his administration, what heart is not charmed with the recollection of the pure and wise principles announced by himself, as the basis of his political life.

25. He best understood the indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an

honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of publick prosperity and individual felicity.

26. Watching with equal and comprehensive eye over this great assemblage of communities and interests, he laid the foundations of our national policy in the unerring, immutable principles of morality, based on religion, exemplifying the pre-eminence of a free government, by all the attributes which win the affections of its citizens, or command the respect of the world.

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## THE TRUE POLICY OF AMERICA.

[An extract from De Witt Clinton's Speech, delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 1803.]

1. If I were called upon, Mr. Chairman, to prescribe a course of policy most important for this country to pursue, it would be to avoid European connexions and wars.

2. The time must arrive when we will have to contend with some of the great powers of Europe, but let that period be put off as long as possible. It is our interest and our duty to cultivate peace with sincerity and good faith.

3. As a young nation, pursuing industry in every channel, and adventuring commerce in every sea, it is highly important that we should not only have a pacifick character, but that we should really deserve it.

4. If we manifest an unwarrantable ambition, and a rage for conquest, we unite all the great powers of Europe against us. The security of all the European possessions in our vicinity, will eternally depend, not upon their strength, but upon our moderation and justice.

5. Look at the Canadas; at the Spanish territories to the south; at the British, Spanish, French, Danish, and Dutch West India islands, at the vast countries to the west, as far as where the Pacific rolls its waves.

6. Consider well the eventful consequences that would result, if we were possessed by a spirit of conquest. Consider well the impression, which a manifestation of that spirit will make upon those who would be affected by it.

7. If we are to rush at once into the territory of a neighbouring nation, with fire and sword, for the misconduct of a subordinate officer, will not our national character be greatly injured?

8. Will we not be classed with the robbers and destroyers of mankind? Will not the nations of Europe perceive in this conduct the germe of a lofty spirit, and an enterprising ambition, which will level them to the earth, when age has matured our strength, and expanded our powers of annoyance, unless they combine to cripple us in our infancy?

9. May not the consequences be, that we must look out for a naval force to protect our commerce, that a close alliance will result, that we will be 'browed at once into the ocean of European poli-

ticks, where every wave that rolls, and every wind that blows, will agitate our bark?

10. Is this a desirable state of things? Will the people of this country be seduced into it by all the colourings of rhetorick, and all the arts of sophistry; by vehement appeals to their pride, and artful addresses to their cupidity?

11. No, sir. Three fourths of the American people, I assert it boldly and without fear of contradiction, are opposed to this measure.

12. And would you take up arms with a mill-stone hanging round your neck? How would you bear up, not only against the force of the enemy, but against the irresistible current of publick opinion? The thing, sir, is impossible; the measure is worse than madness; it is wicked, beyond the powers of description.

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## ADDRESS TO THE SURVIVING SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

[An extract from Daniel Webster's Address, delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, June 17th, 1825.]

1. VENERABLE MEN! you have come down to us, from a former generation. Heaven has bounteously lengthened out your lives, that you might behold this joyous day.

2. You are now upon the heights of Bunker, where you stood, fifty years ago, this very hour



with your brothers, and your neighbours, shoulder to shoulder, in the strife for your country.

3. Behold, how altered ! The same heavens are indeed over your heads ; the same ocean rolls at your feet ; but all else, how changed ! You hear now no roar of hostile cannon ; you see no mixed volumes of smoke and flame, rising from burning Charlestown.

4. The ground strewed with the dead and the dying ; the impetuous charge ; the steady and successful repulse ; the loud call to repeated assault ; the summoning of all that is manly to repeated resistance ; a thousand bosoms freely and fearlessly bared, in an instant, to whatever of terror there may be in war and death ; all these you have witnessed, but you witness them no more.

5. All is peace. The heights of yonder metropolis, its towers and roofs, which you then saw filled with wives and children and countrymen, in distress and terror, and looking, with unutterable emotions, for the issue of the combat, have presented you, to-day, with the sight of its whole happy population, come out to welcome and greet you with a universal jubilee.

6. Yonder proud ships, by a felicity of position, appropriately lying at the foot of this mount, and seeming fondly to cling around it, are not means of annoyance to you, but your country's own means of distinction and defence.

7. All is peace ; and God has granted you this sight of your country's happiness, ere you slumber in the grave for ever.

8. He has allowed you to behold and to partake the reward of your patriotick toils; and he has allowed us, your sons and countrymen, to meet you here, and, in the name of the present generation, in the name of your country, in the name of liberty, to thank you!

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## THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

1. THE press is one of the most useful discoveries for the general diffusion of knowledge in the world, that has ever been made.

2. Periodical publications may be very useful to society, by enlightening the minds of the citizens, instructing them in the affairs of common life, the state of their country, and the common good.

3. This country has long enjoyed the benefits resulting from such publications. Such, in general, has been the usefulness of the freedom of the press, that we have had great occasion to exult in the privilege.

4. Well regulated newspapers and magazines, are of inestimable value. In them we may find instruction for the artisan, the mechanick, the husbandman, the divine, and the statesman.

5. Here the scholar and sentimentalist may find both improvement and entertainment. Here, too, every individual may trace men and manners; may read the characters of those in office, discover by what methods they came there, and what are the ruling motives that govern their actions.

## HOME.

1. My place is in the quiet vale,  
The chosen haunt of simple thought ;  
I seek not fortune's flattering gale,  
I better love the peaceful lot.
  2. I leave the world of noise and show,  
To wander by my native brook,  
I ask, in life's unruffled flow,  
No treasure but my friend and book.
  3. Fancy can charm, and feeling bless,  
With sweeter hours than fashion knows ;  
There is no calmer quietness,  
Than home around the bosom throws.
- 

## AN ADDRESS TO THE ROBIN.

1. DEAR robin, the joy of the Spring,  
Once more do I hail thy return ;  
Come, perch by my window and sing ;  
Thou givest new charms to the morn.
2. Come, mingle thy matins with mine,  
To God, the kind Father of all ;  
His eyes with compassion divine,  
Watch over thy rise and thy fall.

3. Make me, too, thy guardian and friend ;  
I'll watch thee with generous delight ;  
Both thee and thy offspring defend,  
That nothing thy pleasures may blight!
4. O, why shouldst thou quiver and quake,  
At home, in my vineyard and field ?  
With me and my children partake  
In all that my gardens can yield.
5. Thy musick would richly repay  
The loss of my fruits, though more dear ;  
My cherries, that blush on the spray,  
Then, take and enjoy without fear.
6. No musket, with horrible aim,  
Shall threaten thy life, or thy peace ;  
As thy MAKER and mine are the same,  
Thy pleasure my joys shall increase.
7. On my green I will plant thee a grove  
Of cherries and mulberries sweet,  
Where robins shall sing of my love,  
And sparrows my visits shall greet.

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## THE YELLOW VIOLET.

1. WHEN beechen buds begin to swell,  
And woods the blue-bird's warble know

The yellow violet's modest bell  
Peeps from the last year's leaves below.

2. Ere russet fields their green resume,  
Sweet flower ! I love in forest bare,  
To meet thee, when thy faint perfume  
Alone is in the virgin air.
3. Of all her train, the hands of Spring  
First placed thee in the watery mould ;  
And I have seen thee blossoming  
Beside the snow-bank's edges cold.
4. Thy parent Sun, who bade thee view  
Pale skies, and chilling moisture sip,  
Has bathed thee in his own bright hue,  
And streaked with jet thy glowing lip.
5. Yet slight thy form, and low thy seat,  
And earthward bent thy gentle eye,  
Unapt the passing view to meet,  
When loftier flowers are flaunting nigh.
6. Oft, in the sunless April day,  
Thy early smile has staid my walk ;  
But midst the gorgeous blooms of May  
I passed thee on thy humble stalk.
7. So they, who climb to wealth, forget  
The friends in darker fortunes tried ;  
I copied them ; but I regret  
That I should ape the ways of pride.

8. And when again the genial hour  
Awakes the painted tribes of light,  
I'll not o'erlook the modest flower  
That made the woods of April bright.
- 

### THE FAIR LADY'S WISH.

1. If it be true, celestial powers,  
That you have formed me fair,  
And that in all my vainest hours,  
My mind has been my care :
  2. Then in return, I beg this grace,  
As you were ever kind ;  
What envious time takes from my face,  
Bestow upon my mind.
- 

### TENDERNESS OF MIND.

1. I HAVE found out a gift for my fair ;  
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed ;  
But let me that plunder forbear !  
She will say 'tis a barbarous deed.
2. For he ne'er can be true, she averred,  
Who can rob a poor bird of its young ;  
And I loved her the more when I heard  
Such tenderness fall from her tongue.

- 3 I have heard her with sweetness unfold,  
How that pity was due to a dove ;  
That it ever attended the bold ;  
And she called it the sister of love.
- 

## THE GREEK EMIGRANT'S SONG.

1. Now launch the boat upon the wave,  
The wind is blowing off the shore ;  
I will not live, a cowering slave,  
In these polluted islands more.  
Beyond the wild, dark-heaving sea,  
There is a better home for me.
2. The wind is blowing off the shore,  
And out to sea the streamers fly ;  
My musick is the dashing roar,  
My canopy the stainless sky ;  
It bends above, so fair a blue,  
That heaven seems opening to my view.
3. I will not live, a cowering slave,  
Though all the charms of life may shine  
Around me, and the land, the wave,  
And sky, be drawn in tints divine.  
Give lowering skies and rocks to me,  
If there my spirit can be free.
4. Sweeter than spicy gales, that blow  
From orange groves with wooing breath,

The winds may from these islands flow,  
But, 'tis an atmosphere of death,  
The lotus, which transformed the brave  
And haughty to a willing slave.

5. Softer than Minder's winding stream,  
The wave may ripple on this coast,  
And brighter than the morning beam,  
In golden swell be round it tossed ;  
Give me a rude and stormy shore,  
So power can never threat me more.
6. Brighter than all the tales, they tell  
Of eastern pomp and pageantry,  
Our sunset skies in glory swell,  
Hung round with glowing tapestry :  
The horrors of a winter's storm  
Swell brighter o'er a Freeman's form.
7. The Spring may here with Autumn twine,  
And both combined may rule the year,  
And fresh-blown flowers and racy wine  
In frosted clusters still be near :  
Dearer the wild and snowy hills,  
Where hale and ruddy Freedom smiles.
8. Beyond the wild, dark-heaving sea,  
And ocean's stormy vastness o'er,  
There is a better home for me,  
A dearer and more welcome shore :  
There hands, and hearts, and souls, are twined,  
And free the man, and free the mind.



## PARAPHRASE OF 'THE NINETEENTH PSALM.

1. **THE** spacious firmament on high,  
With all the blue ethereal sky,  
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,  
Their great Original proclaim :
2. The unwearied sun, from day to day,  
Does his Creator's power display,  
And publishes to every land  
The work of an Almighty hand.
3. Soon, as the evening shades prevail,  
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,  
And nightly, to the listening earth,  
Repeats the story of her birth :
4. While all the stars, that round her burn,  
And all the planets in their turn,  
Confirm the tidings as they roll,  
And spread the truth from pole to pole.
5. What though, in solemn silence, all  
Move round this dark terrestrial ball !  
What though nor real voice, nor sound.  
Amid their radiant orbs be found !
6. In reason's ear they all rejoice,  
And utter forth a glorious voice,  
For ever singing, as they shine,  
"The Hand that made us is Divine."

# VERSES

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN BY ALEXANDER SELKIRK, DURING HIS  
SOLITARY ABODE IN THE ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ.

1. I AM monarch of all I survey,  
My right there is none to dispute ;  
From the centre, all round to the sea,  
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.  
Oh solitude ! where are the charms,  
That sages have seen in thy face ?  
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,  
Than reign in this horrible place.
2. I am out of humanity's reach,  
I must finish my journey alone ;  
Never hear the sweet musick of speech ;  
I start at the sound of my own.  
The beasts that roam over the plain,  
My form with indifference see :  
They are so unacquainted with man,  
Their tameness is shocking to me.
3. Society, friendship, and love,  
Divinely bestowed upon man,  
Oh, had I the wings of a dove,  
How soon would I taste you again !  
My sorrows I then might assuage  
In the ways of religion and truth ;  
Might learn from the wisdom of age,  
And be cheered by the sallies of youth.
4. Religion ! what treasure untold  
Resides in that heavenly word !

More precious than silver or gold,  
Or all that this earth can afford.  
But the sound of the church-going bell  
These valleys and rocks never heard ;  
Never sighed at the sound of a knell,  
Or smiled when a sabbath appeared.

5. Ye winds that have made me your sport,  
Convey to this desolate shore,  
Some cordial endearing report  
Of a land I shall visit no more.  
My friends, do they now and then send  
A wish or a thought after me ?  
O tell me I yet have a friend,  
Though a friend I am never to see.

6. How fleet is a glance of the mind !  
Compared with the speed of its flight,  
The tempest itself lags behind,  
And the swift-winged arrows of light.  
When I think of my own native land,  
In a moment I seem to be there ;  
But, alas ! recollection at hand  
Soon hurries me back to despair.

7. But the sea-fowl is gone to her nest,  
The beast is laid down in his lair ;  
Even here is a season of rest,  
And I to my cabin repair.  
There is mercy in every place ;  
And mercy, encouraging thought,  
Gives even affliction a grace,  
And reconciles man to his lot.

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